

# THE LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

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With the following Embellishments, viz.

An EMBLEMATICAL PRINT, adapted to the Times;

A N D

A new MAP of the Seat of War in BAVARIA and BOHEMIA, by Kitchen, sen.

LONDON, printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Paternoster-Row.

Whom may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1732 to the present Time, ready bound and stitched, or any single Volume to complete Sets.



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	Bank Stock.	India Stock	Son. Sea. Stock	Old S. S. Ann.	New S. S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. consols	In Ann.	3 per C. 1751	3 per C. 1756	Lon. A. B. Prem.	In. B. Prem.	Navy B. Disc.	Lottery Tick.	Wind at Deal	Wind Weather.
29	109 1/2	131		61 1/2		62 1/2	61 1/2	59 7/8	61 1/2	61	18 1/2	24	7 1/2	14	S	Rain
30	109 1/2					62 1/2	61 1/2	58 7/8				24	7 1/2	14	S	
31	109 1/2			62 1/2		62 1/2	61 1/2					24	7 1/2	14	S	
32	Sunday						61					27	7 1/2	14	NE	Fair
33		131 1/2		62 1/2		62 1/2	61 1/2	59				28	7 1/2	14	SW	
34				63 1/2		63 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2			18 1/2	28	7 1/2	14	SW	
35	109 1/2			63 1/2		63 1/2	62 1/2	59 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2		29	7 1/2	14	SW	
36		135 1/2		63 1/2		63 1/2	62 1/2	59 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	18 1/2	32	6 1/2	14	SW	
37	Sunday					63 1/2	62 1/2					34	6 1/2	14	NE	
38		136 1/2		63 1/2		64 1/2	62 1/2	59 1/2	65 1/2			37	6 1/2	14	SW	
39	110 1/2	136 1/2		62 1/2		64 1/2	63 1/2		65 1/2			38	6 1/2	14	SW	
40	111 1/2			62 1/2		64 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2	65 1/2			40	6 1/2	14	SW	
41	113 1/2	137 1/2		63 1/2		64 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2	65 1/2		14	38	6 1/2	14	SW	
42	Sunday	136	72 1/2	64 1/2		65 1/2	63 1/2		66 1/2			37	6 1/2	14	SW	
43							63 1/2	60 1/2				35	6 1/2	14	SW	
44		137 1/2		63 1/2		65 1/2	63 1/2		65 1/2			38	6 1/2	14	E	
45				64 1/2		65 1/2	63 1/2		66 1/2		19 1/2	37	6 1/2	14	E	
46		137 1/2		64 1/2		65 1/2	63 1/2		66 1/2			38	6 1/2	14	E	
47				64 1/2		65 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2			19 1/2	39	6 1/2	14	E	
48	113 1/2	137 1/2		64 1/2		65 1/2	63 1/2		63			39	6 1/2	14	E	
49							64 1/2					39	6 1/2	14	E	
50	Sunday	138 1/2		64 1/2			64 1/2					37	6 1/2	14	S	
51	113 1/2	136 1/2		63 1/2		65 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2				39	6 1/2	14	SE	
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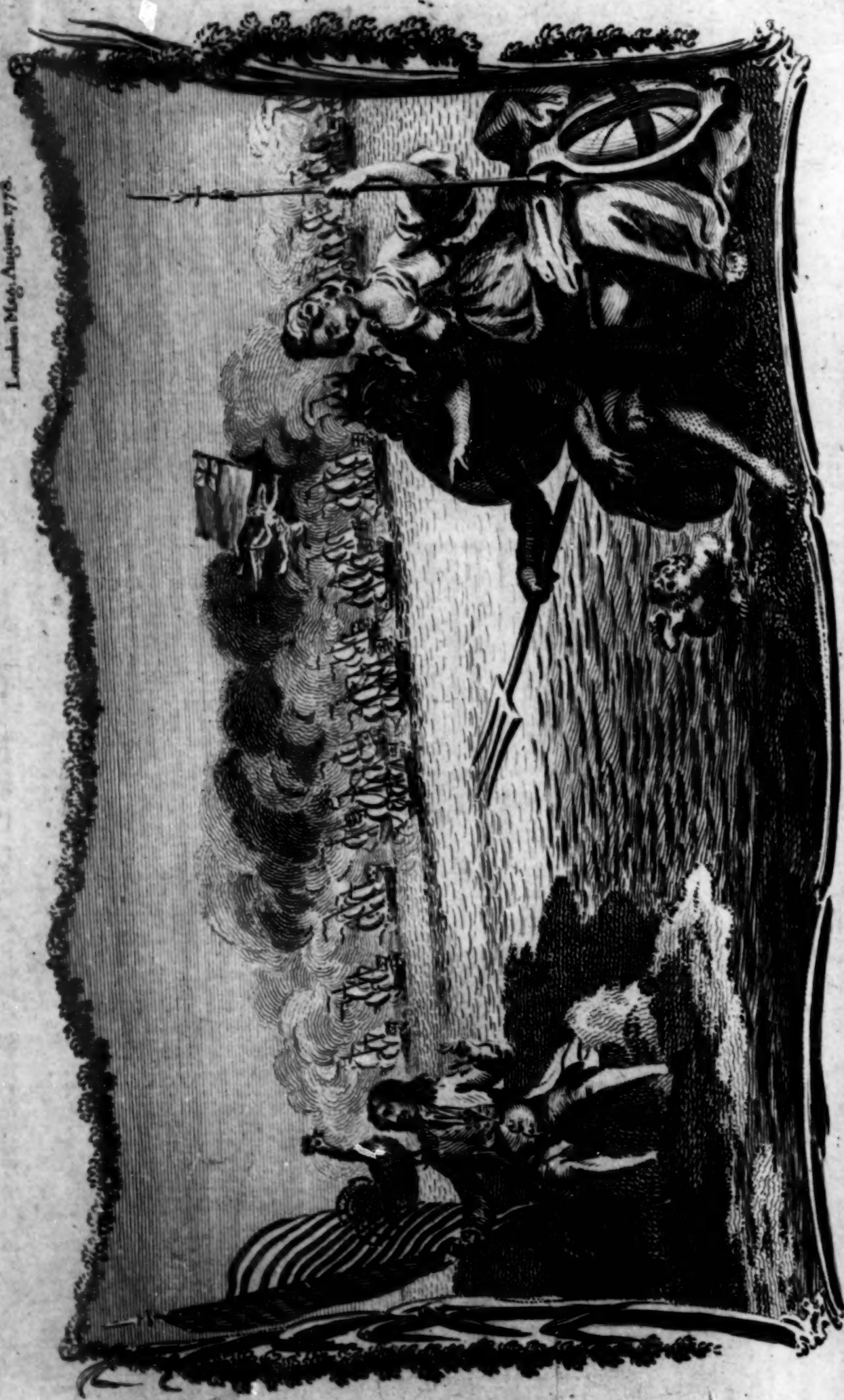
AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN, by the Standard Winchester Bushel.										Oats.									
Wheat.					Rye.					Barley.					Beans.				
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.
5	2	5	2	5	4	7	3	9	1	3	0	3	0	3	4	2	4	2	5
North Wales					South Wales					Scotland									

Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
5	4	5	10	3	6	1	10	2	9
North Wales									
South Wales									
Scotland									





London May, August. 1778.





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THE  
**LONDON MAGAZINE,**  
FOR AUGUST, 1778.

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EXPLANATION OF THE EMBLEMATICAL PLATE.



Correspondent, who has taken great pains to investigate the great point in dispute between us and the French respecting the late naval engagement off Brest, is of opinion that Admiral Keppel has performed the most signal service to his country, by his bravery and skill upon that occasion. He does not pretend to be so far master of the subject as to determine the claim of victory, but he begs leave to observe, that the advantages accruing to the nation from the event of the engagement, outweigh the empty honour of many victories. Suppose, says he, our fleet had burnt, sunk, or taken four or five of the enemies line of battle ships, (which seems to have been the wish and expectation of our people) and that the rest of their fleet had been dispersed undamaged, this would have been called a complete victory; for many such actions in the last war were so denominated in our Gazettes. Would this issue of the engagement have been so beneficial to the nation in respect to its two capital supports, its commerce and finances? Certainly not. The remainder of the French fleet, in that case, keeping the seas, might have sailed into another latitude, by various incidents might have escaped the British fleet, and some of our homeward bound merchant ships from the East or West Indies might have fallen into their hands. Struck with this idea he maintains, that Britannia is still triumphant on the ocean, that Admiral Keppel's fleet being engaged with the whole Brest fleet, was the most advantageous circumstance that could possibly happen at the then critical juncture, when our merchants were in daily expectation of the arrival of the Jamaica and Leeward Island fleets, and our East India company of their ships, and all anxious for their

safety. The whole French fleet being so disabled as to be obliged to return into port to refit was a more happy event, especially as our own fleet was disabled, than the capture or destruction of a part of their fleet. He therefore wished to place before our eyes, a memento of the proper interest of Great Britain, and having a turn for drawing, he sketched an emblematical design, which corresponds with his ideas, and at his request we have caused it to be engraved, and have only to add the following explanation.

The alliance of France with America is represented by the Gallic cock crowing on the shoulder of an American, who bears the standard of the thirteen united provinces. This alliance he considers as unnatural on the part of America, for, in his opinion, no injury done by Great Britain to her American colonies, could be adequate to that of their throwing themselves into the hands of the natural enemies of their mother country, against whose religion and despotic government they had been declaiming for ages; and only a few years since had implored Britain to save them from the incursions of this detested foe.

Under every apparent disadvantage, he ventures to prophesy that Great-Britain, if she understands her own interest by augmenting her navy, at all events, (though she considerably diminish her land forces) will be enabled to break this unnatural alliance, and to make the Americans, if not the French, sorely repent the impolitic and unjust measure.

Accordingly, he represents Neptune as consoling Britannia, and deriding America; in the back ground he has made the British fleet triumphant in the late engagement; because, as we have before observed, the event of that action was more beneficial than many victories.



## L E T T E R II. ON THE PRESENT STATE OF THE FUNDS.

*By the Author of "Every Man his own Broker." For Letter I. see our Magazine for last April, p. 148.*

T O T H E E D I T O R.

S I R,

I Should not have deferred fulfilling my promise so long, but from a desire to watch the changes in public affairs, during the course of three months, and the effects they might have on the stocks. When I wrote to you last, (April 20th) the 3 per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, which I make the standard for judging of the rest, because the capital, and the market for them is the most considerable, were down so low as 60, or 40 per cent. under par. In the following month they rose to 61½; in June, there were small fluctuations, and the medium price was 62; from which we must deduct the half year's dividend due on the 5th of July, and at the close of that month the price was about 61½, so that deducting the dividend then received, the fair value was 60, the same as in April. Thus we see in the course of three months little or no variation; neither was there any material change in the state of affairs in America, or on the continent of Europe, to furnish matter for speculations at the Stock Exchange.

Let it then be observed, that independent of the views of interest, or the apprehensions of the timid, the stocks, as I have often asserted, have followed very closely, the real value of money. A reference to my first letter will show, that in 1752 3 per Cent. Bank Annuities were at 105½, and money upon government security worth little more than 2½ or 2l. 10s. per cent. that is to say, you could get no more interest for your money, with undeniable security. You will excuse, Sir, any seeming tautology in my style, because I wish to be understood by men of common capacities, many mechanics and others of the lower ranks of the people having property vested in the 3 per Cents. Since then the price for three months, viz. from the beginning of April to the first of the present month, the 3 per

Cent. Consol. have followed exactly the value of money; it is evident, that neither the alarm of an invasion, the sailing of the Brest fleet, nor any other circumstance apparently disadvantageous to the nation, had any influence on the funds; for by the table of calculations annexed to the eighth and last edition of "Every Man his own Broker," it will be found, that when 3 per Cent. Bank Annuities are at 60, or 40 under par, the real value of money is 5 per cent. or something more, and the man who is obliged, at this hour, to borrow money on landed security, or to discount the most undeniable bills of exchange, will bear witness to this truth.

Permit me, Sir, to indulge a laudable vanity, in imagining, that my first letter to you, reprinted in many of the news-papers, contributed in some measure to this steadiness, by dissipating the idle fears of real stockholders. At all events, I must consider the intention to support PUBLIC CREDIT, at this critical juncture, as the proper duty of a loyal subject; and though war is not actually declared, I cannot avoid thinking that those who write to undermine it are traitors to their king and country. I am led to this observation by the perusal of a remarkable letter printed in the Public Advertiser of Thursday, July 2, signed G. N. and professed "to be written for the benefit of those families in the kingdom, whose whole property is vested in the funds." It appears to me to have been deliberately penned by no common writer, to destroy the effect my first letter might have produced. It is therefore a duty I owe to the public to make the best reply I am able; though the great master of Logic and of Arithmetical Calculations, whom I suspect to be the writer, will perhaps think I have done myself too much honour in supposing that his letter was occasioned by mine.



mine, for I am not of equal rank in science, I have no *Doctor's* degrees.

The limits of your Miscellany will not allow of any unnecessary extension of my subject, on which account I shall not follow this writer line by line, through near four columns of the Public Advertiser; but I shall endeavour to dissuade those families for whose benefit he wrote, and all other stockholders, from following his advice.

The long string of arguments introductory to his main object have been already refuted in "Every Man his own Broker," and in my first letter to you, I shall therefore pass over that part of the contest between us, except one argument, which seems to be the corner stone of his deceptionary edifice.

He says—"When the debt shall arrive at that degree of magnitude, which makes it impossible to pay the interest, there ends at once all Public Credit."

Reserving to myself the right of denying the proposition totally before I conclude—I shall for the present admit it, but not the inference—Facts on record in other countries contradict it. France was unable to pay the interest of its national debt at two different periods; during the regency of the Duke of Orleans, upon the failure of Law's scheme; and in the last war. What was the consequence? Not a total end to Public Credit.—France borrowed money again of her own subjects and of foreigners, but she paid an exorbitant interest proportioned to the supposed risk of the principal; and this will always be the case with governments as well as private men. The holders of money must put it out to interest, or its value in a great measure ceases; and for the lucre of gain there are those who will always risk it on hazardous securities, public as well as private. Governments, banks, bankers, merchants, and gentlemen of landed property have stopt payment, and yet have set up again. Why should Britain alone be unable to surmount such a difficulty? Are not gentlemen of large estates, and others enjoying offices of trust, obliged to take credit of tradesmen for the necessaries and conveniences of life, for themselves and families; when the tenants of the first, the government that is to pay the

latter are in arrear to them? If the payment of the half-yearly dividends was to be stopt for a time, must not credit be given by tradesmen to those families who live on their interest; and, in such case, would not mercantile credit be extended to the retail tradesman, by the wholesale dealer in proportion? for the honour of the nation I must believe that at such a crisis all ranks of people would exert themselves to save their country: it would become a common cause. At present I am apt to think there are people who would rather wish to see the Public Credit of Great-Britain ruined than America crushed, and it is most probable Mr. G. N. is of the number; but even these at such a juncture would be influenced by the ruling passion *self-love*, and would join with the rest to prevent a national bankruptcy.

But after a variety of false calculations and deductions on the progress of the national debt, this gentleman gives the following pernicious advice: "Sell out at 60; why? Because as the national debt increases, so does the danger of a national bankruptcy." To this I shall make only a short reply. For the reasons given in my former letter, there can be no *bankruptcy* with respect to the *national debt* without a total dissolution of government, and of this no man in his senses can entertain the smallest apprehension.

But sell out, says he again, at 60; because the national debt amounts to 170,000,000*l.* therefore we cannot flatter ourselves to see 3 *per Cents.* rise above 70, for when the debt was only 135,000,000*l.* they were but 87. This is false reasoning, for while the minister for the time being at the head of the treasury can find resources to pay the interest, it matters not to what the capital amounts; for when peace is restored, instead of 70, they may rise again in a few years to 105, as in 1752.

Consider then, my countrymen, what will be your gain who have bought in at 60. Do not let this false prophet terrify you, by sounding the alarm that when the debt rises to *two hundred and five millions*, 3 *per Cent.* *Consol.* will be worth no more than 20*l.* for 100*l.* I maintain, on the contrary, that government will be able to bor-



row money for five years to come at a rate of interest not exceeding *six per cent.* if the minister will look beyond the narrow pale of parliament and treasury financiers for ingenious men to assist him, and not suppose that all revenue knowledge is confined within the heads of about ten particular persons.

When government borrows money at *6 per cent.* the *3 per Cent. Consol.* will be worth 50, and as there will be many more buyers at this low price, than persons necessitated to sell, who have bought in higher, the advantages to the new creditors, the supporters of *national credit* in times of danger, will be adequate to their merit; for soon after a peace the annual occasions for loans will cease, and then the money-holders who have kept their cash back in hopes of very high interest will bring it to market; stocks must rise, because interest of money will fall, and the minister being then enabled, from the surplus of the ordinary revenues of the nation, to pay off two or three millions yearly; this money will come to market and raise them still higher. But in case of an invasion, say my opponents, it is better to have your money in your pocket than in the funds; therefore you had better get 60 or 50, or even 20 than nothing. I reprobate this advice also—If the best disciplined army of France was within twenty miles of London, and had defeated our standing army, I would not sell out more than sufficient to supply me with the necessaries of life. I am reasoning now with men of large property, for as to the possessor of from 100 to 500 I must consider his private loss as of little weight at any time in the scale of national calamity. But let me ask the proprietor of 10,000*l.* who, in the situation of affairs just described, should sell out at 20*l.* and receive 2000*l.* in cash for his 10,000*l.* *3 per Cent. Consol.* what would he do with the money? A small part only would be wanted for immediate use. The foe

advances, makes a conquest of London, and reduces the kingdom to a province of France. Was it ever known that the conquering army did not plunder? What resource in that case? You would bury your money with your plate, as was done in the Civil War; and after the commotion was over the right owner never got it. One considerable family in Berkshire at this hour enjoy a family estate, purchased by their ancestor, an officer in the royal army, with the money he found in digging in his tent, hid under bushels of apples; three apples in memorial are the armorial bearings of this family.

But you would run away with your money before this time came! yes, I do not doubt it; but I hope the wisdom of government, in case of an invasion, would clip the wings of natural liberty, and stop you, or enforce a law never repealed, that no man shall carry 1000*l.* in specie out of the kingdom; nay, by a new act, the sum might be limited to 50*l.*

But all this, my friends and countrymen, is reasoning upon false grounds, upon events hardly within the bounds of possibility and far without those of probability. Therefore keep your money in the funds, and remember, that money must be found to pay the interest were it twice as much. I am the last man on earth to wish to see your present taxes doubled, but I know you could and would bear them, rather than see an end to Public Credit which would put an end to the existence of the kingdom as an independent state.

In a word, Sir, Mr. G. N. already finds himself deceived, *3 per Cents.* this month have been at 64 without peace, within *6 per cent.* of his price after some years of peace.

I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

T. MORTIMER

London, Aug.

15, 1778.



# THE BRITISH THEATRE.

**T**HE Manager of the Theatre in the Hay-Market produced an unusual variety of entertainment for the public in the space of a month. On Thursday, July 30th, a revived Tragedy, intituled *BONDUCA*, altered from Beaumont and Fletcher, was performed for the first time, and met with a very favourable reception. It is founded on an old British story, in the time of the invasion of the Romans.

The first alteration made to this Play, was made in the year 1696, by an unknown editor; the following year another change was made in it by Charles Hopkins, and it was performed at the Theatre Royal in Lincoln's Inn. Mr. Flower, the celebrated author of *Leopoldus*, produced a new Tragedy on the same story, in 1753, and, following modern historians, gave the name of *Adicea* to his heroine, instead of *Bonduca*. Finally, Mr. Colman has made different alterations of the first piece, produced in 1647, by Beaumont and Fletcher. The subject was judiciously chosen and well-timed, and being introduced to favour by an excellent epilogue, inserted in our Poetical Essay, has had the usual run.

**Monday, Aug. 3.** A new Comic Opera, in two acts, called, *THE GIPSIES*, was brought out; the fable of which is simple, and neither the music nor the dialogue being extraordinary, it was not received with any signal marks of approbation; and, after five representations, was laid aside.

**Monday, August 17.** Another new Comic Opera, called, *THE FLITCH OF BACON*, was performed for the first time, and has continued to be the favourite entertainment of the town. The music, fable and dialogue, being highly admired.

The characters are performed by the following persons:

Mr. Banister,	
Mr. Parsons,	
Mr. Bratt,	
Mr. Blisset,	
Mr. Massey,	
Mr. Edwin,	
Miss Harper,	

The fable is founded on the well-known custom of the Manor of Dunmow.

**ELIZA**, the only daughter of Justice Bembow, Lord of the Manor of Dunmow Priory, in Essex, having eloped with Greville, an officer in Kingsley's celebrated regiment of foot, (whom the old man had never seen, and would never afterwards hear of) flies with her husband to Flanders, where they reside a considerable time, in hopes that her father would relax in his severity, and recall them from banishment to his parental favour. This hope, however, proving totally fruitless at the end of twelve months, Captain Wilson, the brother officer, and bosom friend of Greville, who accompanied them in their flight, hits upon the following expedient, which he conceives cannot fail to effect the long wish for reconciliation; viz.—“That as their conjugal affection had been preserved inviolate ever since their union, they were consequently entitled to the singular reward of a *flitch of bacon* from the hands of her own father, according to the manorial rights of Dunmow Priory; and therefore he proposed that they should challenge it immediately as an indifferent couple, in order to get the claim admitted; which being done, he had no doubt but the old gentleman's forgiveness would naturally follow, on their discovering themselves.”

The piece opens in the morning of the day set apart by the Justice's orders for this singular festivity; and the first scene discovers the hanging up of the *flitch of bacon* on the old accustomed oak on the green, where the names of the candidates are likewise posted on the stocks, according to the custom of the manor. The couple, attended by their friend, appear soon afterwards on the the manor, disguised as a recruiting party, to prevent the possibility of any suspicion, where they are found by Ned, their servant, who tells them all goes right. Eliza, however, is apprehensive, that, should her father be ever prevailed upon to restore them to his favour, that, so far from that having any weight with the old one-eyed Major, that it might have a contrary effect.—Wilson, who has been previously

ly let into the old soldier's amorous *gout* for every thing that wears a petticoat, proposes to entrap him by ambuscade; to make him fall in love with his own niece, as a young lady who had eloped from a boarding-school with the serjeant, and who getting him thus in her power would have nothing to fear from his resistance. The plan being artfully laid for this purpose, produces two comic scenes much admired, and applauded for their original comicality. The couple, after having taken the oaths prescribed by the charter, come forward to receive the reward of them, when the Justice after lamenting the situation of his own child, at the moment he is about to reward the conjugal affection of the present pair, and invoking heaven to bestow a blessing on them, Eliza throws aside her veil, and discovers herself by saying, "A father's blessing cannot be recalled, being registered in heaven! &c." The Justice after recovering his transport on the occasion, sends Tipple for his brother the Major to participate of his felicity, who was waiting at his wicket on the Green, in consequence of an appointment from his niece, as the serjeant's mistress; however he comes, in order to rebuke the young runaway, when, to his astonishment and confusion, he discovers the serjeant's doxy, and his

niece Eliza, to be one and the same person! however the old buck cries out for quarter! consents readily to surrender the fortune of his fair niece, and accompanies the joyful father, and his neighbours to Dunmow Priory to conclude the happy day in the utmost festivity;—on which the Opera ends with the following

## F I N A L E,

By Mr. Brett, and Miss Harper.

Mr. Brett,

LADIES, would you taste *Love's Baccus*,

But one way you'll ever find;

Let the solemn vow you've taken

With the body—tie the mind!

Mark but this, and we'll ensure ye

To be ever blest, and wise;

'Tis the charm that will secure ye

Dunmow's matrimonial prize!

Miss Harper.

And ye men, when you are yoking,

Scorn to trap our sex by art;

Nought to woman's so provoking

As a hand—without a heart!

## F U L L C H O R U S.

Mark but this, &c.

•• The favourite *Airs* came to hand after our poetry for this month was composed, but will be given in our next.

## ANECDOTE OF PETER I. EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

**I**N the heat of the battle of Pultawa his hat was shot off his head, and as soon as he saw that his troops began to give way, he ran to the rear, where the Cossacks and Calmucks were stationed, and said to them, "I order you to fire upon the first that runs away, and to kill me if I am coward enough to do the same." The consequences are well known, he returned to the advanced guard, and rallying his troops himself, gained that decisive battle which put an end to Charles XII's grandeur.

**I**N the year 1724 he took the city of Novigrod, and, his troops without orders putting every thing to fire sword, runs among the most mutinous of his men, snatched the weapons of their hands; and having killed some of these disobedient fellows, he went to the town-house, where the citizens to shelter themselves, and there placed his sword upon the table, said, "not with the blood of the inhabitants that this sword is covered, but with the blood of my own soldiers, which I shed to save your lives."



## ACCOUNT OF THE KINGDOM OF THIBET, THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY TO THE MOGUL EMPIRE.

*Extracted from Mr. Stewart's Letter to Sir John Pringle, Bart. published in the last Volume of the Philosophical Transactions.*

*(See our Magazine for June, p. 278.)*

THE kingdom of Thibet, although known by name ever since the days of Marco Paolo, and other travellers of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, had never been properly explored by any Europeans, till the period of which I am now to speak. It is true some straggling missionaries of the begging orders had, at different times, penetrated into different parts of the country; but their observations, directed by ignorance and superstition, placed in a narrow sphere, could give no ideas but what were false and imperfect. Since then, the Jesuits have given the world in Duhalde's History of China, a short account of this country, collected, with their usual pains and judgement, from Tartar relations, which, as far as it goes, seems to be pretty just.

This country commonly passes in Bengal, under the name of Boutan. It lies to the northward of Hindostan, and is all along separated from it by a range of high and steep mountains, properly a continuation of the great Caucasus, which stretches from the ancient Media and the shores of the Caspian sea, round the north-east frontiers of Persia, to Candahar and Cassanire, and thence continuing its course more easterly, forms the great northern barrier to the various provinces of the Mogul empire, and ends, as we have reason to believe, in Assam or China. This stupendous Tartar bulwark had never been held impassable by the Moguls, and all other Mussulmen conquerors of India: and, although in the vallies lying between the lower mountains, which run out perpendicular to the main ridge, there reside numerous Indian people, whom they had occasionally made tributary to their power, they never had attempted a fixed or permanent dominion over them. It was on occasion of a disputed succession between the heirs of one of the Rajah's or petty sovereigns of those people, that the Boutaners

were called down from their mountains to the assistance of one of the parties; and our government engaged on the opposite side. The party assisted by us did not fail in the end to prevail; and, in the course of this little war, two people became acquainted, who, although near neighbours, were equally strangers to each other. At the attack of a town called Cooch Behar, our troops and the Boutaners first met; and nothing could exceed their mutual surprise in the rencounter. The Boutaners, who had never met in the plains any other than the timid Hindoos flying naked before them, saw, for the first time, a body of men, uniformly clothed and accoutred, moving in regular order, and led on by men of complexion, dress, and features, such as they had never beheld before: and then the management of the artillery, and incessant fire of the musquetry, was beyond any idea which they could have conceived of it. On the other hand our people found themselves on a sudden engaged with a race of men unlike all their former opponents in India, uncouth in their appearance, and fierce in their assault, wrapped up in furs, and armed with bows and arrows and other weapons peculiar to them.

The place was carried by our troops, and a great many things taken in the spoil, such as arms, clothing, and utensils of various sorts. Images in clay, in gold, in silver, and in enamel, were sent down to Calcutta; all which appeared perfectly Tartar, as we have them represented in the relations and drawings of travellers; and there were besides several pieces of Chinese paintings and manufactures. Whilst those things continued to be the subject of much conversation and curiosity to us in Bengal, the fame of our exploits in the war had reached the court of Thibet, and awakened the attention of Tayshoo Lama, who (the Delai Lama being a minor) was then at the head of

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of the state. The Dah Terriah, or Deb Rajah as he is called in Bengal (who rules immediately over the Boutaners, and had engaged them in the war) being a feudatory of Thibet, the Lama thought it proper to interpose his good offices, and in consequence sent a person of rank to Bengal, with a letter and presents to the governor, to solicit a peace for the Dah, as his vassal and dependent.

Mr. Hastings, the governor, did not hesitate a moment to grant a peace at the mediation of the Lama, on the most moderate and equitable terms; and, eager to seize every opportunity which could promote the interest and glory of this nation, and tend to the advancement of natural knowledge, proposed in council to send a person in a public character to the court of the Tayshoo Lama, to negotiate a treaty of commerce between the two nations, and to explore a country and people hitherto so little known to Europeans. Mr. Bogle, an approved servant of the company, whose abilities and temper rendered him every way qualified for so hazardous and uncommon a mission, was pitched on for it. It would be foreign to my purpose to enter into a detail of his progress and success in this business: it will be sufficient to say, that he penetrated across many difficulties to the center of Thibet; resided several months at the court of the Tayshoo Lama, and returned to Calcutta, after an absence of fifteen months on the whole, having executed his commission to the intire satisfaction of the administration. I have reason to believe that Mr. Bogle will one day give to the world a relation of his journey thither, accompanied with observations on the natural and political state of the country. I only, in the mean time, beg leave to mention a few particulars, such as my recollection of his letters and papers will enable me to give.

Mr. Bogle divides the territories of the Delai Lama into two different parts. That which lies immediately contiguous to Bengal, and which is called by the inhabitants Docpo, he distinguishes by the name of Boutan; and the other, which extends to the northward as far as the frontiers of Tartary, called by the natives Pû, he styles Thibet. Boutan is ruled by the

Dah Terriah or Deb Rajah, as I have already remarked. It is a country of steep and inaccessible mountains, whose summits are crowned with eternal snow; they are intersected with deep vallies, through which pour numberless torrents that increase in their course, and, at last gaining the plains, lose themselves in the great rivers of Bengal. These mountains are covered down their sides with forests of stately trees of various sorts; some (such as pines, &c.) which are known in Europe; others such as are peculiar to the country and climate. The vallies and sides of the hills, which admit of cultivation, are not unfruitful, but produce crops of wheat, barley, and rice. The inhabitants are a stout and warlike people, of a copper complexion, in size rather above the middle European stature, hasty and quarrelsome in their temper, and addicted to the use of spirituous liquors; but honest in their dealings, robbery by violence being almost unknown among them. The chief city is Tassey Seddem, situated on the Patchoo. Thibet begins properly from the top of the great ridge of the Caucasus, and extends from thence in breadth to the confines of Great Tartary, and perhaps to some of the dominions of the Russian empire. Mr. Bogle says, that having once attained the summit of the Boutan mountains, you do not descend in an equal proportion on the side of Thibet; but continuing still on a very elevated base, you traverse vallies which are wider and not so deep as the former, and mountains that are neither so steep nor apparently so high. On the other hand, he represents it as the most bare and desolate country he ever saw. The woods, which every where cover the mountains in Boutan, are here totally unknown; and, except a few straggling trees near the villages, nothing of the sort to be seen. The climate is extremely severe and rude. At Channanning, where he wintered, although it be in latitude 31 deg. 39 min. only deg. to the northward of Calcutta, he often found the thermometer in his room at 29 deg. under the freezing point by Fahrenheit's scale; and the middle of April the standing waters were all frozen, and heavy showers of snow perpetually fell. This, no doubt must be owing to the great elevation



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the country, and to the vast frozen space over which the north-wind blows uninterruptedly from the pole, through the vast deserts of Siberia and Tartary, till it is stopped by this formidable wall.

The Thibetians are of a smaller size than their southern neighbours, and of a less robust make. Their complexions are also fairer, and many of them have even a ruddiness in their countenance unknown in the other climates of the east. Those whom I saw at Calcutta appeared to have quite the Tartar face. They are of a mild and chearful temper; and Mr. Bogle says, that the higher ranks are polite and entertaining in conversation, in which they never mix either strained compliments or flattery. The common people, both in Boutan and Thibet, are clothed in coarse woollen stuffs of their own manufacture, lined with such skins as they can procure; but the better orders of men are dressed in European cloth, or China silk, lined with the finest Siberian furs. The ambassador from the Deb Rajah, in his summer dress at Calcutta, appeared exactly like the figures we see in the Chinese paintings, with the conical hat, the robe of brocaded silk, and light boots. The Thibetian, who brought the first letter from the Lama, was wrapped up from head to foot in furs. The use of linen is totally unknown among them. The chief food of the inhabitants is the milk of their cattle prepared into cheese, butter, or mixed with the flour of a coarse barley or of peas, the only grain which their soil produces; and even these articles are in a scanty proportion; but they are furnished with rice and wheat from Bengal and other countries in their neighbourhood. They also are supplied with fish from the rivers in their country and the neighbouring provinces, and sent into the interior parts. They have no want of animal food from the cattle, sheep, and hogs, which are raised on their hills; and are not deficient of game, though I believe it is not abundant. They have a singular method of preparing their mutton, by exposing the carcase intire, after the entrails are taken out, to the sun, and to the northern winds which blow in the months of August and September, when the frost, and so dry up the juices

and parch the skin, that the meat will keep uncorrupted for the year round. This they generally eat raw, without any other preparation. Mr. Bogle was often regaled with this dish, which, however unpalatable at first, he says, he afterwards preferred to their dressed mutton just killed, which was generally lean, tough, and rank. It was also very common for the head men, in the villages through which he passed, to make him presents of sheep so prepared, set before him on their legs as if they had been alive, which at first had a very odd appearance.

The religion and political constitution of this country, which are intimately blended together, would make a considerable chapter in its history. It suffices for me to say, that at present, and ever since the expulsion of the Eluth Tartars, the kingdom of Thibet is regarded as depending on the empire of China, which they call Cathay; and there actually reside two Mandarines, with a garrison of a thousand Chinese, at Lahassa the capital, to support the government; but their power does not extend far; and in fact, the Lama, whose empire is founded on the surest grounds, personal affection and religious reverence, governs every thing internally with unbounded authority. The Delai Lama is the great object of adoration with the various tribes of Heathen Tartars, who roam through the vast tract of continent which stretches from the banks of the Volga to Corea on the sea of Japan, the most extensive religious dominion, perhaps, on the face of the globe. He is not only the sovereign pontiff, the vicerent of the Deity on earth, but as superstition is ever the strongest, where it is most removed from its object, the more remote Tartars absolutely regard him as the Deity himself. They believe him immortal, and endowed with all knowledge and virtue. The Orthodox opinion is, that when the grand Lama seems to die, either of old-age or of infirmity, his soul in fact only quits an actual crazy habitation to look for another younger or better, and it is discovered again in the body of some child, by certain tokens known only to the Lama or priests, in which order he always appears.

Polygamy, at least in the sense we commonly receive the word, is not in practice



practice among them; but it exists in a manner still more repugnant to European ideas; I mean in the plurality of husbands, which is firmly established and highly respected there. In a country, where the means of subsisting a family are not easily found, it seems not impolitic to allow a set of brothers to agree in raising one, which is to be maintained by their joint efforts. In short, it is usual in Thibet for the brothers in the family to have a wife in common, and they generally live in great harmony and comfort with her; not but sometimes little dissensions will arise (as may happen in families constituted upon different principles) an instance of which Mr. Bogle mentions in the case of a modest and virtuous lady, the wife of half a dozen of the Tayshoo Lama's nephews, who complained to the uncle, that the two youngest of her husbands did not furnish that share of love and benevolence to the common stock, which duty and religion required of them. In short, however strange this custom may appear to us, it is an undoubted fact, that it prevails in Thibet, in the manner I have described.

The manner of bestowing their dead is also singular; they neither put them in the ground like the Europeans, nor burn them like the Hindoos, but expose them on the bleak pinnacle of some neighbouring mountain, to be devoured by wild beasts and birds of prey, or wasted away by time and the vicissitudes of weather in which they lie. The mangled carcases and bleached bones lie scattered about; and amidst this scene of horror, some miserable old wretch, man or woman, lost to all feelings but those of superstition, generally sets up an abode to perform the dismal office of receiving the bodies, assigning each a place, and gathering up the remains when too widely dispersed.

The religion of Thibet, although it be in many of its principal dogmata totally repugnant to that of the Bramins or of India, yet in others it has a great affinity to it. They have, for instance, a great veneration for the cow, but they transfer it wholly from the common species to that which bears the tail, of which I shall speak hereafter. They also highly respect the waters of the Ganges, the source of which they

believe to be in Heaven; and one of the first effects which the treaty with the Lama produced, was an application to the governor-general, for leave to build a place of worship on its banks. This it may be imagined was not refused; and when I left Bengal a spot of ground was actually assigned for that purpose, about two or three miles from Calcutta. On the other hand, the Sunniasies, or Indian pilgrims, often visit Thibet as a holy place, and the Lama always entertains a body of two or three hundred in his pay. The residence of the Delai Lama is at Pateli, a vast palace on a mountain near the banks of the Barampooter, about seven miles from Lassa. The Tayshoo Lama has several palaces or castles, in one of which Mr. Bogle lived with him five months. He represents the Lama as one of the most amiable as well as intelligent men he ever knew; maintaining his rank with the utmost mildness of authority, and living in the greatest purity of manners, without starchiness or affectation. Every thing within the gates breathed peace, order, and dignified elegance. The castle is of stone or brick, with many courts, lodges, halls, terraces, and porticos; and the apartments are in general roomy, and highly finished in the Chinese style with gilding, painting, and varnish. There are two conveniencies to which they are utter strangers, stair-cases and windows. There is no access to the upper rooms but by a sort of ladders of wood or iron; and for windows they have only holes in the cielings, with penthouse covers, contrived so as to shut up on the weather-side. Firing is so scarce, that little is used but for culinary purposes; and they trundle together for warmth in their houses their furs and other clothing. The Lama, who is completely conversant in what regards Tartary, China, and the kingdoms in the East, was exceedingly inquisitive about Europe, its politics, laws, arts, and sciences, government, commerce, and military strength; on all which heads Mr. Bogle endeavoured to satisfy him, actually compiled for his service a list of the state of Europe in the Hindostani language, which he ordered to be translated into that of Thibet. The Lama being born at Latack, a frontier



Aug. 1778. Since next Cassamire, is fully master of the Hindostan language, and always conversed with Mr. Bogle in it; and the people who are persuaded he understands all languages, believed he spoke to him in English, or, as they call it, the European tongue. The Hindustan empire was the only one in Europe known to him: he has a high idea of its riches and strength, and had heard of its wars and success against the empire of Rome (for so they call the Turkish state;) but could not conceive it could be in any wise a match for Russia. Many of the Tartar subjects of Russia come to Thibet; and the Larina has even, at various times, sent presents to the Lama. Mr. Bogle saw many European articles in his hands; pictures, looking-glasses, and trinkets of gold, silver, and steel, particularly English, which he had received in that way, particularly a Graham's repeating watch, which had been dead, they said, for some time. While he was there, several Moguls and Calmucks arrived from Siberia, with whom he conversed.

The city of Lahassa, which is the capital, is of no inconsiderable size, and is represented as populous and flourishing. It is the residence of the chief officers of government, and of the Chinese Mandarins and their suite. It is also inhabited by Chinese and Persian merchants and artificers, and is the daily resort of numberless pilgrims from all quarters, who come in seasonal parties, or in stated caravans. The waters of the Great River, as it is emphatically called in their language, flow through its walls. Father Duhalde, with great accuracy, traces this river, which he never suspects to be the Baramutta, from its origin in the Cassamirian mountains (probably from the same spring which gives rise to the Ganges) through the great valley of Thibet, till turning suddenly to the westward, he loses it in the kingdom of Assam; but still, with great judgment and probability of conjecture, supposes it reaches the Indian sea somewhere in Pegu or Aracan. The river is, however, that it turns suddenly again in the middle of Assam, traversing that country, enters the Bay of Bengal towards Rangamatry, under the above mentioned name, and thence following its course more southerly, joins

the Ganges, its sister and rival, with an equal, if not more copious stream; forming at the conflux, a body of running fresh water, hardly to be paralleled in the known world, which dis-embogues itself into the Bay of Bengal. Two such rivers uniting in this happy country, with all the beauty, fertility, and convenience which they bring, well intitles it to the name of the Paradise of Nations, always bestowed upon it by the Moguls.

The chief trade from Lahassa to Pekin is carried on by caravans that employ full two years in the journey thither and back again; which is not surprising, when we consider that the distance cannot be less than two thousand English miles; and yet it is to be observed, that an express from Lahassa reaches Pekin in three weeks, a circumstance much to the honour of the Chinese police, which knows to establish so speedy and effectual a communication through mountains and deserts for so long a way. The trade with Siberia is carried on by caravans to Seling, which is undoubtedly the Selinginsky of the Russian travellers on the borders of Baykal lake. And this accounts for an extraordinary fact mentioned by Bell, that, on the banks of the river of that name, he one day found a man busy in redeeming, from some boys who were angling, the fish they caught, and throwing them into the water again; and, from this circumstance, and the mark on his forehead, knew him to be an Indian. On conversing with him he found his conjecture to be right. The man told him he came from Madrafs, had been two years on his journey, and mentioned by name some of the principal English gentlemen there. This Indian, no doubt, must have travelled as a Faquier or Suniaffy through Bengal into Thibet, and from thence passed with the caravan to Selinginsky, where Bell found him. It is proper to remark, that the Indians have an admirable method of turning godliness into great gain, it being usual for the Faquiers to carry with them, in their pilgrimages from the sea-coasts to the interior parts, pearls, corals, spices, and other precious articles of small bulk, which they exchange on their return for gold-dust, musk, and other things of a similar-nature, concealing them



them easily in their hair and in the clothes round their middle, and carrying on, considering their numbers, no inconsiderable traffic by these means. The Gosseigns are also of a religious order, but in dignity above the Faquiers; and they drive a more extensive and a more open trade with that country.

A particular account of the commerce would be foreign to the purport of this letter; but as it would leave the information which I wish to convey very incomplete, did I not mention the sources from which this country, so apparently poor and unfruitful, draws a supply of the foreign articles of convenience and luxury, which I have occasionally said they possess; I shall just observe, that besides their less traffic with their neighbours in horses, hogs, rock salt, coarse cloths, and other articles; they enjoy four staple articles, which are sufficient in themselves to procure every foreign commodity of which they stand in need; all of which are natural productions, and deserve to be particularly noticed. The first, though the least considerable, is that of the cow-tails, so famous all over India, Persia, and the other kingdoms of the East. It is produced by a species of cow or bullock, different from what I believe is found in any other country. It is of a larger size than the common Thibet breed, has short horns, and no hump on its back. Its skin is covered with whitish hair of a silky appearance; but its chief singularity is in its tail, which spreads out broad and long, with flowing hairs like that of a beautiful mare, but much finer and far more glossy. Mr. Bogle sent down two of this breed to Mr. Hastings, but they died before they reached Calcutta. The tails sell very high, and are used, mounted on silver handles, for Chrowras, or brushes, to chase away the flies; and no man of consequence in India ever goes out, or sits in form at home, without two Chowrawbadars, or brushers, attending him, with such instruments in their hands.

The next article is the wool from which the shawl, the most delicate woollen manufacture in the world, so much prized in the East, and now so well known in England, is made. Till Mr. Bogle's journey our notions on that subject were very crude and im-

perfect. As the shawls all come from Cassemire, we concluded the material from which they were fabricated to be also of that country's growth. It was said to be the hair of a particular goat, the fine under hair from a camel's breast, and a thousand other fancies; but we now know it for certain to be the produce of a Thibet sheep. Mr. Hastings had one or two of these in his paddock when I left Bengal. They are of a small breed, in figure nothing differing from our sheep, except their tails, which are very broad; but their fleeces, for the fineness, length and beauty of the wool, exceed others in the world. The Cassemirians engross this article, and have factories established for its purchase in every part of Thibet, from whence it is sent to Cassemire, where it is worked up and becomes a source of great wealth to that country, as well as it is original to Thibet.

Musk is another of their staples, which it will be needless to say much as the nature, quality, and value of this precious commodity are so well known in Europe. I shall only remark, that the deer which produces it is common in the mountains; but, being excessively shy, and frequenting solely the places the most wild and difficult of access, it becomes a trade of great trouble and danger to hunt after. We have the musk sent down to Calcutta in the natural bag, not without great risk of its being adulterated; but still it is far superior to any thing of the kind that is to be met with for sale in Europe.

The last of the articles which we reckon staple is, Gold, of which great quantities are exported from Thibet. It is found in the sands of the Great River, as well as in most of the small brooks and torrents that pass from the mountains. The quantity gathered in this manner, though considerable with respect to national gain, pays the individual but very moderate for the labour bestowed on it. Besides this, there are mines of that metal in the northern parts, which are the reserved property of the Lama, rented out to those who work them. It is not found in ore, but always in a pure metallic state (as I believe it to be the case in all other mines of this metal) and only requires to be separated



from the spar, stone, or flint, to which adheres. Mr. Hastings had a lump of a bullock's kidney, which was of a hard flint veined with solid gold. He caused it to be sawed in two, and was found throughout interlarded (I may be allowed the expression) with the purest metal. Although they have this gold in great plenty in Thibet, they do not employ it in coin, of which the government never strikes any; it is still used as a medium of commerce, and goods are rated there by the purse of gold-dust, as here by money. The Chinese draw it from Thibet to a great amount every year, in exchange for the produce of their labour and arts.

I could wish to add to this account something respecting the plants and other botanical productions of this country; but I would not presume to offer any thing but what is authentic and exact, as far as my knowledge goes. Mr. Bogle will, no doubt, be able to satisfy the learned in that branch, respecting many things of which I have at present no information. He sent down to Calcutta many seeds, grains, kernels, and fruits, part of which only arrived safe. Of the last I tasted several, they were chiefly of the European sorts, such as peaches, apples, pears, &c. and therefore more desirable for us in Bengal; but they were all to me insipid and bad.

1756.

J. S.

## THE HISTORY OF NANCY PELHAM.

(Continued from p. 301.)

WHEN Mr. Trenchard got home he found his little daughter ill with a violent fever. He was fond of her to an extreme, and the concern he absorbed all his other feelings, so that he did not even hint to his wife that he had passed at Mr. Hollis's. Mrs. Trenchard performed the tender office of nurse to her daughter, and to her care and prudent management it was a great measure owing that she recovered. This affliction was soon followed by another still more alarming, the dangerous illness of Mr. Trenchard, which was a most cruel trial for this excellent woman: she closely attended him day and night, he was low spirited as well as weak, and, feeling the keenest anguish, he begged his wife, whom he feared he was to leave a widow, and his infant children fatherless, with little to support and educate them. He knew the little he lived, would, on his grandfather's death, have a plentiful estate; his little daughter would have any thing. He had but about £1000 to dispose of, except a few annuities; but little as that was, he thought in justice to her he ought to leave it to her: this influenced him to make a will, whereby he gave Nancy £500 and the remainder of his effects to his wife, whom he appointed sole

guardian of his children, and with a solemn injunction to keep them under her own eye as much as possible during their minority. This he did because he was apprehensive, if he died, his relations would be for taking the son from her. The news of his illness reaching W——n B——h and Masham place, his aunt was greatly shocked at it, and wrote a letter to Sir William, in which she expostulated with him in the most moving terms, desiring him to be reconciled to his son. Sir William, from the time of Mr. Hollis's last conversation with him, had been deliberating on this point: he found he loved his son; he saw all his family and his dearest connexions lived uneasy; and he experienced, with respect to himself, he was far from enjoying the comforts of life while this breach remained: he had indeed dissembled and put on an air of outward cheerfulness, while his heart was rent with conflicts. His family pride and his paternal affection were in constant opposition: how to smother the latter sensation any longer he knew not; but he had carried his resentment to such a height that he could not bear to recede. Some opportunity he now secretly wished for, that would serve to bring on a reconciliation gradually, so as to cover his retreat

retreat, and save him from open mortification. In this situation of mind Mrs. Masham's letter found him, and it is probable he would have made some concessions, laying hold of his son's illness as a pretext; had he not that very day heard that Mr. Trenchard's illness had passed the crisis, and he was on the recovery, which made him irresolute, and biassed him still to put off the painful humiliation.

When Mr. Trenchard was so far recovered as to admit the absence of his wife for half an hour, she wrote the following to Mrs. Harmel, who had written several times to her during these trying scenes, and more than once sent a messenger on purpose to enquire after Mr. Trenchard, with the sincerest tenders of every friendly office.

#### LETTER XXXV.

*Mrs. Trenchard to Mrs. Harmel.*

THIS, my dear friend, is the first time I have left the bed-side of my dear Mr. Trenchard for three painful weeks; and these few moments, he says, ought to be dedicated to such a noble mind as yours. Very kindly did I take the testimonies of your regard to him and to me at the time they were made; very affecting has the recital of them since been to him, for when I received them, he was too low to bear the intimation. Your three letters I have read to him; he repeated your lines with tears, and said they were

"Warm from the heart with glorious friendship fir'd."

You ask the situation of my mind during that dark season, wherein little hope of life remained. To such a friend I will be unreserved. You must know that soon after my recovery from my lying-in with my dear Billy, with which event I was extraordinarily pleased; for I must own I was very desirous of a son for a double reason, one was I thought it would make Mr. Trenchard more happy; another, it might perhaps be the means of softning Sir William; I was too much elated, and required something to ballance my joy. This I was not long without: my little Nancy was seized with a violent fever; Mr. Trenchard was gone to London, and I sent a messen-

ger for him, who met him at on his return home. The child was very ill indeed; Mr. Trenchard was greatly distressed (you know he is exceeding fond of her) could not enjoy any thing; neither slept in the night nor rested in the day; and scarce eat any food: this redoubled my anguish. I could not bear to see him so dejected besides I expected it would occasion some sickness to himself; this, added to my affection for her, made me harbour a very unsuitable temper; I felt more of an unsubmitive frame, of secret repining at the stroke of Providence than I remember ever to have felt under any circumstance before. Surely I was as an ox unaccustomed to the yoke! I was sensible of this and tried, but, ah! too faintly to correct myself. My anxiety was too great to be visible. My good father and mother, who came over every day, saw and rebuked the error; and one day the dear man said to me, while sat weeping over the child, "I fear daughter, you will provoke Heaven to visit you with some bitterer affliction, you indulge such an unsubmitive carriage." The child began to mend which seemed at first to put new life into us both. But such an effect Mr. Trenchard's grief on his health that we perceived it decline faster than she recovered; and before she was well enough to walk the room, he was confined to his bed: in a few days his illness became violent, and the physicians pronounced his case very hazardous. Dr. Willet was so faithful to tell me his apprehensions; and I could plainly see Dr. Newton forbore out of tenderness to me, but I found he had told my parents. Very great was now the anguish of my mind, my father's words were verified. I deserved this aggravated affliction, my heart was not humbled under the rod, and therefore a scourge was sent to chastise me. I saw I had idolized my comforts, and had placed my happiness too much in my earthly band, to the dishonour of God who bestowed this valuable enjoyment on me. I trust I was humbled with the view of my ingratitude and folly, brought to a penitent grief for it. I was now made silently to bear the stroke, to relinquish all human consolations, and to betake myself to soul.



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fountain of good for all my happiness. This restored tranquillity to my mind; and although I had little hope of that life which was inexpressibly dear to me; and although I knew my worldly circumstances were but scanty, as I had two little ones to provide for, and to educate, one of whom ought to have the best his country affords, for reasons obvious to you; and though I saw my dear Mr. Trenchard greatly distressed for me and for them, yet I felt an uncommon calm in my breast, flowing, I humbly hope, from a firm belief of, and a settled reliance on the goodness, wisdom, and faithfulness of God, to whom I could commit myself, my husband, and my children, and be contented with his sovereign disposals. This fitted me to be his comforter, whose distress I was. To some, all this would be deemed rant and religious jargon; and were it told abroad, others would say Mrs. Trenchard is as enthusiastic as the Methodists. Be it so, I am not ashamed of my enthusiasm; if religion is a dry unfeeling speculative thing, a science that reaches the head but does not near the heart, produces not the genial fruits of warm devotion, cheerful obedience to the divine commands and acquiescence in divine allotments, then I say it is a thing that teaches us nothing. My Bible, so far as I understand it, every where recommends the religion of Jesus to be a living, operative principle, producing correspondent exercises of heart, and governing the outward actions; and let me learned, the polite reasoners of the day say what they please to the contrary, and laugh at the illiterate for speaking of religion as a thing felt, it is as I take the term to mean experienced: they will find that these eternal evidences of christianity are the main props in the present day: take away these, and we shall soon be a nation of Deists; though never was there a time when the outward evidences of christianity were set in a clearer or more forcible light than in the present age by the masterly productions of a W——r, a L——n, and a B——, not to mention others. What large strides has Deism made? You will wonder how I came to touch on this topic at this season, and

perhaps think much watching, grief, and fatigue have bewildered me: but this is not the case, I have a reason to be plain; I have suspected you to verge to the modern notions, and I was willing, in this hour of solemnity, to contribute my mite towards setting you right, and I am too serious to make the compliment of an apology.

Mr. Trenchard is very weak indeed, though his fever is quite gone. Nancy is now at my father's; I thought it much better to send her there, for if she was here, she would not be contented to be from her papa at all, and she wants air, diversion, and riding. My boy is a hearty child, but poor dear thing I was obliged to get a nurse for it, for while Mr. Trenchard was ill I could not leave the room a moment; he was unwilling I should be out of his sight, and the noise of a child was too much for him; besides I saw it affected him every time the infant was brought in, so I judged it my duty to deny myself the pleasure of nursing it, and so my friends thought also. Now he can bear and takes much pleasure in it's being brought into the room once or twice a-day.

It seems strange that Sir William took no more notice of his son's sickness, surely he never knew how very ill he was; yet as you, Mrs. Butler, and Madam Masham knew it, it seems impossible that he should not; but if he did, I suppose he did not believe it; so great is the power of prejudice. I had a great mind to write to him at the time myself, but I was afraid, and once was on the point of sending Frank to tell him, but I asked Mr. Trenchard if he approved of it, and he said he thought I had better not, for if I did, and his father should not take notice of him as a father, it would hurt him more; and if he did, and even came, he could not then bear such an interview; he was too low to bear any thing, and therefore desired me not to mention his relations to him; adding, I forgive them all, and wish them all the good of both worlds; and if I die, let them know it. After this, I dare not revive the idea in his mind; but I have a secret to unfold that gave me much pleasure, and when he is able shall open it to him. And now, my dear, let me intreat you in the charming name of friendship not to whisper the

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the least reflecting word on any of Mr. Trenchard's family, either those at the Manor, Clifton, or Masham Place; if you do, it may be doing me and mine an irreparable injury, besides the sensible pain it will give me. Pray, my dear, rein in some of that warmth so natural to you, and which on a thousand other points becomes you. You need not be so concerned for my health; I have reason to be thankful, and to wonder, as all about me do, that I am so well; and now that Mr. Trenchard seems to be out of danger, I can sleep quietly some hours in the night. I have never left the room, but lay on my little settee chair by his bed side.

I am obliged to Mr. Harmel for his kind offers; he may be assured, had I needed, I would have embraced them. To your brother and sister Collet, to good Dr. Butler and lady, and all you mention who pitied and spoke of us in that kind way; be pleased to mention that we think of them with gratitude and affection.

Be so good as to let Mrs. W——n and Katy see this letter; I know their honest hearts sympathise with me, and will rejoice to hear the good news that we are all in such a promising way. My sister is come to tell me that Mr. Trenchard is just awaked, and asks for me. I can only add, that your last favour binds me more strongly than ever to be

Your grateful and affectionate

L—n A. TRENCHARD.

After this, Mr. Trenchard continuing to grow better, his wife took an opportunity to tell him that in his sickness she received a very kind letter from Madam Masham, in which that lady offered to take a journey to L—n, if Mrs. Trenchard encouraged her, and that she got her father to write an answer that she would be very glad to see her, but that if she came, Mr. Trenchard was too ill to bear it then, as he had said himself, and thanked her for the friendly assurances of her assistance; for Madam Masham had wrote her, that a thousand pounds were at her service whenever she pleased to send for it. That she had another from Mrs. Trenchard, of Clifton, full of tender concern and pity, with a handsome present of pines, oranges, and other fruits and cordials sent by a messenger on purpose, in which she wrote that Mr.

Trenchard was gone a journey of one hundred miles, and knew nothing of his brother's illness, and that she herself was then confined to her chamber, that her heart was with her sister Trenchard, whom she longed to know and embrace, though she had long been restrained by a *cruel* prohibition as she felt it to be. To this she returned a few lines, thanking her for the kindness of her heart and liberality of her hand, and assuring her no use should be made to her disadvantage of this seasonable notice.

Mr. Trenchard manifested his approbation of all his wife had done and said it was good in his aunt and brother's wife to take notice of them in their affliction. If the lady came now to see him it would be very pleasing; and if she did not, yet he made no doubt she was sincere at the time she wrote. The same persons were differently affected as circumstances altered. Had he been taken away at that time, it was probable it would have affected all his relations, and while their tender passions were moved they would have done something for his wife and children, and it would not have been prudent, had such an event taken place, for her to refuse their favours. This affectionate party spent a month in riding for the recovery of their health, visited and staid a week with their invariable friend Mr. Amherst, and returned to L—n in good health, where they received letters of congratulation from Dr. Butler, Mrs. Harmel, and several others. W——n B——h, and performed visits from Lady Holt and her daughter, Lord and Lady W——, James Parker and Lady, Dr. Onslow and from many of their acquaintances in the neighbourhood, but no letters from Mr. Trenchard's family, which seemed not a little strange and inexplicable. Mrs. Wilson indeed wrote that Mrs. Masham had said she could not gain on Sir William, would, before long, let him know was resolved to renew her friendship with her nephew, let him take it as he would; but Mrs. Harmel wrote that she was well assured, that lady made no attempt towards a reconciliation after she heard Mr. Trenchard was recovering, by which it appeared to them that her letter was produced



1778. by a temporary conviction raised in her mind by the prospect of his death, not by the power of real affection. Mr. Trenchard had long ago given over all hopes of a re-union, and never expected to see his father again while alive; but his wife had always given way to the flattering impulses of her own candid mind, till her husband's illness and Sir William's silence under that event. This she owned justified Mr. Trenchard's apprehensions of his father's implacability. Loth, very loth, was she to believe so hardly of one whom she strove to esteem.

She found it difficult to submit to the prospect of variance through life, and many were the conflicts she endured while trying for this conquest over herself, as appears by the following letter she wrote to Mrs. Butler, in answer to one that lady had written to her on this head; for not only Mrs. Butler, but all the acquaintance of Sir William and his son at W——n B——h were of Mr. Trenchard's mind, that Sir William would hold his resentments as long as he lived.

[To be continued.]

COPY OF AN ORIGINAL LETTER BY THE LATE CELEBRATED  
DR. HAWKSWORTH.

COMMUNICATED BY THE POSSESSOR.

DEAR SIR,

I have often thought of you, and have often recollected your promise to walk to Bromley, with a pleasure, that like most others, depends on the morrow, and is possessed only in hope: however, the weather will be more favourable, and I still hope that you will be able to escape at least one day from business to me; I have a place at your service, and another for Mr. Moore, who is always connected with you in my memory and esteem. I shall be in town the 30th, I will enjoy the pleasure which your invitation puts in my power. I would often call upon you, but indeed I have not opportunity, for all the time I am in town is scarce sufficient for the transacting of my business, and when that is done, my presence at Bromley is become necessary.

I am sincerely sorry for poor Sally; however, the worst that might reasonably have been feared from a life of dissipation, strong passions, and great idleness, has not happened. I think of you, that there are few motives so potent to repress appetite in the first hour of life, but there are some: fear, when it has been cultivated by skill and assiduity, and mingled with affection, is a strong passion. I once knew a young gentleman who killed himself after having contracted a fever which he could not conceal from his father, because he feared to lose his esteem; and could not bear

to be known to have acted so unworthy of his precept and example; it is therefore probable that he would not have contracted it, if he had not hoped that his folly would have been a secret. But poor Sally had no motive from without to regulate her conduct; if she displeased, a burst of passion evaporated in a few hasty words, fell back in tears, and was forgotten: nor was she restrained from such company and such conduct as made virtue yet more difficult, and, I had almost said, an unsullied reputation impossible; would to God the dear girl, for I tenderly love her, had continued here, or been any where else than at home; perhaps the passions that are sometimes restrained by others when we are young, are restrained by ourselves when we are old not so much because desire is weaker, but because opposite motives gain strength: we learn to think, and by degrees we discover, that the peaceful possession of to-morrow is worth securing, and that the wages of voluptuousness is inappetency, want, infamy and pain. I have written the poor child a long letter, in which my chief view was to call her attention to the state of life into which she has precipitated herself as an affair of the last importance, and to lead her mind into a series of reflections that may abate her levity by alarming her fear, and employ her good sense to make her a good wife and a good woman. I know nothing

thing of Corbet, but hope the best; for charity you know should hope all things and believe all things. Poor Mrs. Hawksworth has been very ill, but thank God is perfectly recovered; she joins in good wishes and invitation, remembers tenderly that you have a little girl whom she never saw, and

desires her compliments to Mr. Moore

I am, dear Sir,  
With sincere respect,

His and your sincere friend,  
And obedient humble servant,

Bromley, Kent,

March 22, 1750. J. HAWKSWORTH

To Mr. D. Morrice, Cheshunt, Hert.

## A CURIOUS FRAGMENT EXPLANATORY OF THE ROMAN PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS.

*Translated from the Works of Monsieur l'Abbé de St. Real.*

**P**EOPLE in general are naturally fond of show and parade, nor can they be more certainly and agreeably amused than by public exhibitions; but the Roman people were fond of them to excess. Whoever wished to arrive at any great honours in the republic, or to obtain favours of the highest distinction, had no surer means of gaining this point, than by feasting the eyes of the people with the combats of either gladiators or beasts, which were esteemed in proportion to the magnificence with which they were accompanied.

It is difficult to conceive to what excesses they carried this degree of madness, and for which people of the first quality had, or appeared to have, a particular esteem, who could plead no excuse for their barbarity, but the necessity of accommodating themselves to the popular taste.

The amphitheatre was destined solely to the combats of beasts and gladiators; the circus for the chariot races, and the theatre for the representations of tragedies and comedies.

The combats of beasts have been since, and till very lately, seen in other places, where men of the first rank have combated the most wild and savage animals. The modern bull-fights in Spain are perhaps more ridiculous than the gladiators of ancient Rome; but it must be confessed that the fights exhibited by the gladiators had in it something horribly cruel, and afforded a sufficient proof of the natural ferocity and bloody disposition of the Romans, who could feast their eyes with the blood of ten thousand unfortunate wretches, who were obliged to fight against each other for the diversion of the people, to whom this fight was a serious amusement, and

considered by them as an important matter.

The ediles and other great magistrates were in a manner compelled to indulge the people with these public exhibitions, to which purpose a place in the most magnificent part of the city was assigned.

Even in these days of refinement people run in crowds to every execution, from which they can receive no other pleasure than that of seeing a fellow-creature miserably perish, violating the laws of his country. Among the Romans, the deaths of many thousand persons was the sport of the republic, and a pleasing spectacle to that barbarous people. This savage disposition was not, however, universal among them, as some were found in that republic who had a natural abhorrence to those cruel fights; and Cicero in one of his epistles to Atticus, expresses his desire to be absent, at times, from such inhuman scenes, and embraced every plausible pretence not attending them. Cicero, however, was frequently obliged to be present and even assume an air of joy at the sight of many thousand innocent and unfortunate slaves butchering each other. What a depraved taste! what barbarity, even in those ages, when they were considered as the most polished and in the most enlightened and civilized city in all the world.

Was it not this horrible inhumanity which so strongly irritated all the nations of the earth against the Romans, who, in that point, surpassed all the barbarians in cruelty? Is it possible to conceive that such a nation as the Romans, so enlightened and instructed, and who possessed such noble sentiments, and a genius above the rest of the world, should not



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able to put a stop to so cruel a custom, and draw the attention of the people from such inglorious views?

The tournaments in France, which cost the lives of so many thousand men, were but an humble refinement on the gladiators of Rome. The grand signor sent an ambassadour into France, during the reign of Charles VII. whom that monarch endeavoured to entertain with all magnificent pomp, and, among other diversions of those times, introduced him to a tournament, in which every thing was properly supported, and the combatants handled each other very roughly. The ambassadour being asked the next day how he approved of those sports, very humbly replied, if it was done out of diversion it was too much; if it was in earnest it was too little. However, the accident, which cost the life of Henry II. opened the eyes of the people to the ridiculousness and danger of these kinds of diversions and put a stop to them.

How shall we account for that strange attachment, which people in general have for the sight of such dangerous sports, always sullied with blood? What pleasure can people find in seeing one man injure another? Is it that we naturally hate our own species? When nature exposes us on the earth to all the inconveniences of life, to the fury of the elements, and the terror of adversity, to which the best of us are liable, it is then humanity should be taken in our bosom, and teach us to be not to take pleasure in the calamities of others.

Is it not then that the soul finds some cause for vanity in the happiness of being free from those ills which it sees others afflicted? That men are too often prepossessed with the false notion, that calamities of others arise only from want of judgement and foresight, and then flatter themselves that fortune favours every one, who, like themselves, possess prudence and merit. We, however, reject this idle mode of argument, and endeavour to find a more rational.

It must be acknowledged by every one who accustoms himself to reflect on what passes before him, that al-

though the fondness for dangerous exhibitions may be natural, yet women oftentimes, and always children, and such as partake of the weaknesses of ordinary minds, are more attached to them than others. If this be really the case, these inhumane pleasures are the effect of the natural weakness of the soul, and (like that unrestrained passion which gushes forth in tears on the most trifling occasion) are the very opposite of magnanimity and manly courage; and it is people of this turn whom we frequently see precipitating from one extreme to the other. If the evils they see others suffer are not likely to come home to themselves, if they behold a duck worried in the water, or a pig whipped to death to gratify unbounded luxury, they view such sights, if not with joy, at least with indifference; but if they see others suffer for gratifying those passions which are predominant in themselves, or behold others labouring under bodily pains and infirmities, with which themselves are frequently afflicted, they then loose their ferocity, and give vent to their weakness in tears.

Hence it should appear idle to say, that these reflections are useless in an age in which the sports of the Circus, the amphitheatre, and all the other barbarous magnificences of antiquity are known only in books, and even when the pastimes of tournaments are no more seen; since the same unhappy dispositions which formerly took pleasure in these inhuman sports still subsist, and show themselves in others hardly less innocent. They have indeed lopped off some branches of this poisonous plant, but the trunk still lives; and that fruitful root of inhumanity every day pushes forth new branches which may perhaps one day reach that height it had never known before. Mankind are equally virtuous and wicked in all ages; and if the vices of the ancients appeared greater than those of the moderns, it is only because the latter have been taught to conceal them.

However severe and uncharitable these observations may at first sight appear, a little serious reflection, compared with the general conduct of mankind, will confirm their propriety.

## ESSAYS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

## NUMBER IV.

## ON FLATTERY.

—Honey'd assent,  
 How pleasant art thou to the taste of man,  
 And woman also! Flattery direct  
 Rarely disgusts. They little know mankind  
 Who doubt its operation: 'tis the key  
 That opens the wicket of the human heart. Douglas, Act III. Sc. ult.

**F**LATTERY is a vice equally hateful in its nature, and dangerous in its consequences. Its lurking poison is extremely difficult to be avoided, as it wears the specious mask of friendship, and its hurtful approaches are seconded and facilitated by our insatiate desire of praise, which is so great, that we seldom consider whether we are praise-worthy or no. Pride, that universal passion which first brought death into the world, and all our woe,"

And which, in its different degrees, possesses the prince and the peasant; makes us flatter ourselves, inflames our imaginations with a strong inclination to appear what we are not; and exposes us in a peculiar manner to the pleasing attempts of flattery, which like music,

—“So softens and disarms the mind,  
 That not one arrow can resistance find.”

The man who takes Persius's advice, will readily discover the deception, and consequently have it in his power to escape it. He says,

*Ne quicquam populo bibulas donaveris aures;  
 Respice quod non es.* Sat. 4. ver. 50.

His caution is very just and pertinent to those who listen to the siren flattery, who (if they do not take it) will perhaps entice them on to ruin; and equally opposite is the admonition he gives them, *respice quod non es*, “reject what thou art not;” that is, survey thyself, and reject that praise which is built upon qualities thou dost not possess. The fatal effects of flattery have been too often felt by princes, whose natural ambition, fomented by the panegyrics profusely lavished upon their pretended virtues by fawning sycophants, has frequently led them blindly on to enterprises replete with

destruction, and then, by dreadful experience, they have seen their error which by a prudent examination of their own hearts might have been avoided. Examples of modesty are rare in exalted stations, where they are found they give a peculiar lustre to merit, and from such a character flattery will ever meet with deserved detestation. An instance of the truth of this observation is recorded of Huntingdon, of King Canute (justly styled) the Great, a prince equally conspicuous for his justice, piety, moderation, and courage. “One day while he walked on the sea shore, accompanied by his courtiers, who offered the grossest incense of adulation, and even compared his power to that of Deity, he ordered a chair to be placed upon the beach, while the tide was making, and sitting down commanded the sea to retire; but being a little time surrounded with water, rose up and chid his flatterers for having bestowed upon him those encomiums which were due to God alone.” *Sallet's Hist. of Eng. Vol. I. 8vo. edit. 17*

Herod and Nebuchadnezzar, in the sacred Writings, furnish us with awful instances of the dreadful effects of indulging the love of flattery, exalting themselves; and ought to warn princes (whatever achievements they may perform, and however high they may rise in the opinions of their subjects) to remember, that through the will and power of Almighty they are victorious; that he is ever above them, and crush them at his pleasure. The love of flattery ever betrays a weak and wicked mind, and speaks its possessor unworthy of real praise; it casts a shade over the most illustrious characters, it blinds and misleads those who it possesses, and sometimes tempts



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 wanton acts of lawless barbarity on those who refuse to soothe their vanity. Alexander the Great, though adorned with many good and amiable qualities, was, through the pernicious influence of this vice, guilty of an action that must create horror and disgust in every humane bosom, I mean his cruel treatment of the philosopher Callisthenes, who had been bred up with him under Aristotle, because the philosopher would not gratify his pride in calling him a God. As an excuse for this inhumanity, Alexander charged him with being accessory to the plots and conspiracies that were formed against him; then he caused all his limbs to be mangled and chopped in the most inhuman manner; he also commanded his ears, nose, and lips to be cut off, which not only gave the wretch infinite torment, but also rendered him a most deformed and detestable spectacle to others; and, to complete his revenge, he caused him, in a dreadful plight, to be carried about in a chariot. He even carried his brutal treatment so far as to order Lyfimachus, one of his generals, (who had been a disciple of Callisthenes, and gave him poison to put an end to his sufferings) to be cast to a very fierce lion; but Lyfimachus, by an extraordinary effort of courage and presence of mind, having slain his dreadful antagonist, not only gained his pardon, but maintained a higher place in Alexander's esteem ever after. Praise is justly due to merit, and when unclouded with flattery, affords real and durable pleasure; while it rewards the virtuous, it shows the discernment of the giver, and creates satisfaction to the giver and receiver.

The character of a flatterer is detestable; like the butterfly he displays his gay colours in the sunshine of prosperity; but when black clouds and blasts of adversity succeed, and the cold dews of adversity strip the gay scene of its blooming pride; like that insect all his splendid appearance vanishes, and he dwindles to an insignificant and despicable worm. A flatterer is necessarily a coward; a man scorns to cringe with servile obsequy at the foot of majesty itself, but is stained with tyrannic cruelty by his insatiable ambition; nor will he lavish encomiums on

“Those vipers,  
 Who singled out by a community  
 To guard their rights, shall, for a grasp of  
 ore,  
 Or paltry office, sell them to the foe.”

He detests such meanness, and boldly weathers the storm of ministerial vengeance, which (for a steady adherence to the rights and interests of his country, and a strenuous opposition of the measures taken to enslave it) is raised against him, and (maugre the unruly blasts of malice and disappointed pride) guided by the helm of probity, he steers safely into the harbour of conscious integrity, or bravely splits upon the rock of virtue. I cannot close this essay without a word to the fair sex, on a subject in which they are so highly interested; their tender bosoms too easily admit the plausible arguments of flattery; and how fatal has it proved to many! Milton finely describes Satan, the first flatterer, tempting our general mother:

“Wonder not sov'reign mistress, if perhaps,  
 Thou can'st, who art sole wonder; much  
 less arm

Thy looks, the heav'n of mildness, with disdain,  
 [gaze  
 Displeas'd that I approach thee thus, and  
 Insatiate, I thus single nor have fear'd,  
 Thy awful brow, more awful thus retir'd.  
 Fairest resemblance of thy maker fair,  
 Thee all things living gaze on: all things  
 thine;

By gift, and thy celestial beauty adore,  
 With ravishment beheld, there best beheld,  
 Where universally admir'd: but here,  
 In this inclosure wild, these beasts among,  
 Beholders rude and shallow to discern  
 Half what in thee is fair, one man except,  
 Who sees thee? (and what is one?) who  
 should'st be seen,

A goddess among gods, ador'd and serv'd,  
 By angels numberless, thy daily train. —  
 So glaz'd the tempter, and his poem tun'd  
 Into the heart of Eve his words made  
 way.” —

We all too well know what dreadful work they made there. If flattery could thus seduce Eve, in a state of innocence, how is it to be wondered at, that our modern Eves should listen to its enchanting voice? The lovely sex are too apt to admire their own charms, and indulge a secret pleasure in hearing them admired by others; they think a man secure when once they have ensnared him, and too seldom consider, that he who sighs at their feet, and vows the warmest love and constancy,

is often plotting their ruin. I would recommend to the consideration of the female sex, the following words of Chamont in the Orphan :

"Trust not a man, we are by nature false,  
Dissembling, subtle, cruel, and inconstant:  
When a man talks of love, with caution  
Trust him; [thee.]  
But if he swears, he'll certainly deceive  
Assuredly, if they reflect how many of

their sex have been gradually drawn from innocence to infamy, by the flatteries, protestations, and false endeavours of ours, they would shun the very approach of flattery like death. I readily give up my own sex so far for the benefit of the fair, and heartily wish they may have the good sense to despise flattery and the flatterer.

**EUGENIO**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

**H**AVING read, with great satisfaction, your correspondent's entertaining letters on the Characters and Manners of the French Nation compared with the English. I was struck with the propriety of the character of the present age, in your Magazine for June, page 247. The French are certainly in the right; our's is the age of taste; but your ingenious friend seems to want a guide to distinguish between true and false taste; and as it is the prevailing fashion in England to make France the country for imitation, I am willing to indulge my countrymen so far as the adoption of the title.

Let the reign of George III. be distinguished, if you please, as the age of taste, but not of false taste, to avoid which I have sent you what in my youth I should have called the rudiments of true taste, but the politeness of the present times requires that they should be stiled, *The Elements of Taste.*

If you think they may prove beneficial to your readers, by pointing out the difference between Paris taste and true taste, you will do well to insert them in your agreeable miscellany as soon as possible.

I am, &c.

Southampton, July 28, 1778. J. R.

## ELEMENTS OF TASTE.

**TASTE** is the soul of all our studies, and it would be a mistake if we thought it banished from the dominions of the sciences. The more they refine and elevate our intellects, the more our taste must feel and gain by it. A man is not really learned when the sciences have destroyed or injured taste.

Taste consists in discerning the different beauties interspersed in the

works of nature and art, so far as the knowledge is accompanied with sentiment. This definition removes all difficulties and all the ambiguity which abound in the discussions hitherto made on this quality of the soul, confining it sometimes to knowledge alone, and sometimes to sentiment on

The astonishing diversity of taste proceeds, and must necessarily proceed from the unequal distribution of the two principles of taste, learning and sentiment.

The capricious and transient tastes of the multitude are not worth regarding; they are the effect of prejudice, passion, or the mode. When the causes cease, their effects cease also.

The supreme taste of a finite being should consist in the highest degree of knowledge, joined to the most exquisite sense; but as this junction does not exist in the same individual, the man that comes nearest to it, may be deemed to be possessed of the taste.

The supreme taste of the Infinite Being is the infinitely distinct knowledge of the beautiful as well in general, as in all determinations of what it is susceptible, and which it receives in the system of the universe.

It is very difficult to attain to primitive ideas of the beautiful every kind of beauty, so as to distinguish them in order, especially in distinguishing, on this matter, three things which are almost confounded at the expence of truth, *viz.* the general notions of fine sense, which give us permanent rules of the beautiful; the natural judgment of the taste, where sentiment is intermixed with ideas purely witty, but without destroying them, and the prejudice



education or of custom, which sometimes seem to subvert both.

There is an essential beautiful, independent of any institution, which is the general rule of the visible beauty of objects. The slightest attention to our primitive ideas is sufficient to convince us, that regularity, order, proportion, and symmetry, are essentially preferable to irregularity, disorder, and disproportion.

There is a natural beautiful, dependent on the will of the Creator, but independent of our opinions and tastes. The essential beautiful, considered in the structure of bodies, is, as one may say, nothing but the ground of the natural beautiful; a ground rich and valuable in itself, but which, with all its beauties, would be more pleasing to reason than to the eye, had not the author of nature taken care to set it forth with colours, and to embellish it with an infinite variety of forms.

There is a third kind of the beautiful, which we may call arbitrary or artificial. Such is the beauty of system or of manner, in the practice of arts; the beauty of mode or of custom in dress, certain allurements or ornaments, even personal, which often have no other merit than that of having by chance pleased that set of people who take the lead in the fashionable world. But as there is much of the arbitrary in those ideas of beauty, we must beware of concluding, that every beautiful is arbitrary.

The infinite diversity of opinions and tastes does not prove that there is no rule to judge of the beautiful.

The rule is the very division of the species of beauty just indicated; and if we will go farther, we may yet distinguish several kinds of the arbitrary beautiful, viz. in genius, in taste, and in pure caprice.

Genius constitutes the form and the matter of the beautiful in every kind of art; but it must be seasoned with taste, because this essentially pleases the human mind, animates it, and prevents it from growing drowsy.

Taste being constant and invariable in its productions, always brings the different properties into the same species.

The artist, on the contrary, who sets himself to imitate nature, of which he has but a very imperfect knowledge, is at first embarrassed about the choice of the objects, and the manner of combining them. His mind is limited in his views, and his power in the use of the means.

The works of nature support themselves without alteration, just as they originally came forth from the hands of the Creator. On the contrary, in arts, the species often alter and degenerate; sometimes the matter resists the efforts of the artist, and sometimes he wants the art of governing his matter.

Each subject gives to itself a particular form and nature; each work constitutes a separate species; and sometimes between two species, comprized under the same genus, there is nothing common to them but the name. Such is the case with poetry.

We thus call an epic poem and an epigram; a tragedy and a song. What other comparison is there between these species of poetry, than that of being in verse?

Of all the arts of imitation, that which least deviates is painting; because it has a precise object, which is visible nature; and a precise manner of representing it, which is the drawing and the colouring. On the contrary in poetry and music, where we are in pursuit of an idea that flies before us, running after a sound which we have but barely supposed, it is a kind of prodigy that art alone should be capable of producing a certain series of thoughts that lead to the formation of a natural whole.

One of the greatest perfections of nature lying in the uniformity of each species, it is essential that the arts should imitate it in this part; so that with them each thing be what it ought to be, and that it be so in an evident manner, ascertained by an essential difference that immediately strikes the mind; otherwise we fall into the inconveniency of vague ideas, which nothing can bring to a termination nor separate from other objects.

THE HYPOCHONDRIACK. N<sup>o</sup>. XI

*Semper ut inducas blandos offers mihi vultus,  
Post tamen es misero tristis et asper amor.*

Love still invites me with a smiling eye,  
Beneath his smiles what pains and anguish lie.

TIBULL

GRAND

**I**T is curious to consider philosophically the nature and effects of that passion, which, while a man is under its influence, deprives him of all philosophy. This description may be thought applicable to every passion. Anger is justly said to be *furor brevis*, "a short frenzy;" and grief has often been known to overpower the reasoning faculties, so as to remind us of a striking passage in the English translation of Voltaire's Tragedy of Mahomet against another foe of rationality.

"What a reasonless machine,  
"Can *superstition* make the reasoner  
man!"

But the passion which I purpose to make the subject of this essay, is the most universal, the most frequently felt of any. I mean the passion of *Love*, in the usual acceptation of the word; in short the ardent fondness which one has for a person of a different sex.

The Almighty Author of our being has created us with appetites necessary for its continuance in this state, and for the multiplication and renewal of our species. But the *desire* which is implanted in us for the enjoyment of sensual pleasure with the other sex, is no more a passion of the *mind* than hunger or thirst is. It is true that the gratification of every appetite is agreeable, because it is at least affording us relief from a painful craving by which we are stimulated, and is often attended with sensations of positive pleasure; and consequently being prevented from it gives us uneasiness in a greater or lesser degree in proportion to the strength of the appetite; so that in a secondary sense the mind may be affected. But still it is very plain, that the distress occasioned by mere corporeal privation is very different from the distress of a lover, whose passion for his mistress meets with no favourable return. The situation of Count

Ugolino and his sons, when starved to death in a dungeon, which is strongly described in the original *liano*, and which we have lately had excellently represented in England in poetry and painting, in the form by the Earl of Carlisle, and in the *ter* by Sir Joshua Reynolds, is a subject of very affecting horror. But separation of Oroonoko and Imoinda of St. Preux and Eloise, or any scene of such tender affliction, touch the finer springs of feeling in the heart in a more exquisite manner.

Pope, who from the best information that I have been able to procure, to use his own words, "no philosopher at all," but the disciple of a noble tender to philosophy, whose words set to the finest music, is pleased to give us a very indelicate notion of "the love and charms," representing amorous passion as nothing else but mere sensuality a little refined. In his opinion the original impulse is sensuality; but the after progress is quite different. The fire is kindled by the heat of coarse materials; but the flame burns into brightness. Sensuality is the fuel which the imagination is heated by, and will retain the heat long after the extinction of the fuel.

Perhaps, indeed, there is an admirable combination of the qualities of body and spirit in the passion of love, for, if we carefully attend to the effects of even the most romantic adoration, we shall find that he is never completely happy without the idea of being in contact with his mistress. And he may talk in an elevated strain, but it is not a set of features or a complexion that he admires, yet the union of affections will not rest on the heart fully at rest, unless he is charmed in his arms. He is sure that the jewel is his unless he has possession of the casket; and many gay young fellows have



XI. adopted the lively licentious thought of  
 "I take her body, you her mind,  
 Which has the better bargain?"  
 know not if there has been found  
 any age a Platonist, grave, cool,  
 and abstract enough to reverse the pro-  
 portion, and content himself with the  
 celestial part, without caring who should  
 take the terrene. Anacharsis, the  
 Scythian philosopher, when beaten in a  
 combat by the command of a tyrant, is  
 reported to have said with astonishing  
 calmness, "You beat only the shell of  
 Anacharsis." But I doubt if there  
 ever has been a lover, philosopher  
 enough to be content with the kernel  
 without the shell; for whether it be  
 founded in truth or not, it is certain  
 we have all a persuasion not to be laid  
 aside, that the body and mind are so  
 intimately connected, that it is impos-  
 sible to keep quite clear of the latter,  
 if the former be much affected. Hence  
 we know that Lucretia considered herself  
 contaminated by the brutal vio-  
 lence of Tarquin, though her mind  
 was filled with abhorrence of the deed;  
 and, therefore, with the courage of a  
 Roman matron, she killed herself.  
 The general desire of enjoyment of  
 the other sex, like the general appetite  
 for food, is, no doubt, as natural to the  
 human species as to other animals.  
 But the passion of Love, as we know  
 by experience to be modified, is quite  
 a different thing. For it is an extreme  
 and inexplicable attachment to one  
 particular woman, to account for  
 which, as I have characterised it as  
 inexplicable, I need not be ashamed to  
 acknowledge myself altogether at a  
 loss. When the natural desire is thus  
 modified, the analogy between it and  
 hunger or thirst ceases. A man who is  
 hungry or thirsty satisfies his appetite  
 with any good sort of meat or drink  
 that he can find; and even one who is  
 very nice, or, as the French express it,  
 gourmet, will be heartily glad of the  
 simplest and coarsest food when his ap-  
 petite is sharpened to keenness, which  
 gives rise to the vulgar proverb, "Hun-  
 ger is good sauce." In like manner  
 a man, who is actuated only by sensual  
 desire, will indulge it with any female  
 whom he may meet; and like a glut-  
 ton, who ravenously devours many  
 dishes, will indiscriminately em-  
 brace a plurality of wenches; accord-

ing to Captain Macheath's maxim,  
 "I love the sex; and a man who  
 loves money might as well be con-  
 tent with one guinea as I with one wo-  
 man." But a man who *is in love* feels  
 himself fixed to one object which ap-  
 pears to his imagination to be pecu-  
 liarly delightful; and as it absorbs all  
 his fondness, he is quite indifferent  
 about every other woman.

I am now speaking of a man who  
*is in love indeed*; for I know that there  
 are numerous gradations of the passion,  
 and that the heart may sometimes be  
 divided into many sections, though no  
 doubt there is always a pre-eminent  
 object, as in every seraglio there is a  
 favourite sultana. But as it is a maxim  
 in politicks, "*Divide et impera*,  
 divide and conquer," so I believe that  
 when Love is shared amongst several  
 objects, the passion is no where so strong  
 but that a man has the command of it.  
 Whereas I wish to direct my specula-  
 tion to All-powerful Love, and to endea-  
 vour to raise curious conjectures, and  
 perhaps salutary reflexions, upon the  
 subject.

That the passion of Love is often sud-  
 denly formed I do not believe; for al-  
 though I should acknowledge my faith  
 in *sympathies* of which Sir Kenelm Digby  
 has treated with an enchanting mysti-  
 cism, and although I do seriously sup-  
 pose that there are instances of persons  
 who have corresponding qualities that  
 produce instantaneous mutual attrac-  
 tion, I take these instances to be so very  
 rare, that they are to be regarded only  
 as extraordinary phenomena in the in-  
 finite varieties of the universe.

My notion of the formation of Love  
 then is, that there is at first something  
 in the person which pleases; and by *at*  
*first* I mean the point of time when the  
 passion commences; for previous to  
 that it frequently happens that the ob-  
 ject of violent love is beheld not only  
 without any favourable emotion but  
 with aversion. When the pleasing sensa-  
 tion is frequently reiterated, the imagi-  
 nation grows heated, and partly by  
 habitually meditating on agreeable  
 qualities really belonging to the person,  
 partly by fancying others, the mind  
 becomes so attached to that particular  
 object that it cannot be separated from  
 it without great pain; as branches of  
 trees will grow so close together as not  
 to be put asunder without tearing and  
 destroy-



destroying part of their substance. This similitude applies exactly where Love is reciprocal. But even when it is only upon one side it affords a very just image of what is suffered by a separation; and it may be remarked that the usual metaphorical expression upon such an occasion is "being *torn* away."

Love for a beautiful and worthy object can excite no wonder; because the mind entirely approves of it as fit and reasonable. But there is no doubt that the most violent passion may be felt for an object destitute of every agreeable and good quality; nay, not only shall this be the case when a man is under a temporary delusion, as love is feigned to be blind, but a man who is distractedly enamoured of such an object shall be fully sensible of this; and yet shall be unable to free himself from the power of the passion. There is a very good song in one of the collections of smaller pieces of poetry, in which a lover *analyzes his mistress*, if that phrase may be used, and after examining her title to different perfections one by one, and still being obliged to acknowledge her deficiency, he accounts for his preference by saying, in short "'Tis Celia all together". Thus it is that I account for so strange a passion as that which I have just now mentioned. By habitual intercourse a general impression of a particular woman is formed in the imagination so as to excite pleasure; and it is in vain for reason to endeavour to get the better of it: for in many instances reason with all its strength cannot master the weaker but more subtle faculties of the mind. Thus when the imagination is once strongly impressed with the idea that efforts will more readily appear in darkness than in light, a thorough conviction of the groundlessness of the fancy will not prevent a certain degree of apprehension, as Mr. *Locke* has observed, when treating of the association of ideas. I am indeed not quite clear that this is a just instance, because those who believe the appearance of ghosts upon the credit of testimony must also believe that darkness has ever been a concomitant circumstance in their appearance; so that it is reasonable to conclude that another ap-

pearance of the same kind will be attended with an usual circumstance. My readers however will be at no loss for instances where imagination bids defiance to reason.

It is one of the great arts of wisdom to govern, or, to speak more properly, to manage the imagination; and as no disorder of the imagination has produced more evils than the passion of Love, it behoves us to guard ourselves with caution against its first appearance; for, as *Thomson* observes, it is too late when the heart is overwhelmed by a torrent of softness. That admirable poet's description of the feverish wretchedness of a violent lover should be frequently perused by all who feel that they have a propensity to amorous inflammation. It has been well said, "Choose the best way of life; and custom will make it easy". Upon this principle of the influence of repeated impressions of the same object, let my readers calmly consider the consequences of being in love with any particular person before they allow their minds to catch fire, by which means they will avoid the torments of criminal or improper attachments. But, if they have unwarily cherished the spasm till the fire is too powerful, let them fly from the cause of their sorrow, and sooner or later the fire which is not fed will die away; unless indeed, which has sometimes happened, its force be such as to ravage the mind itself. *Tibullus*, in the lines which I have prefixed to this paper, has very poetically represented the pleasing approach, but terrible influence of the passion of love when it has attained full possession. His translator *Granger*, though he has imitated the lines beautifully, has not given the anthesis in the original between *Vultus* and *post*. But in one of the learned notes with which his book is enriched, he observes that the description probably alludes to the mask worn by Love on the stage, viz. an infant's face, with the head and claws of a lion behind. Though in danger from the lion we may get into safety by flight. But horrible is his situation whom the lion holds in his claws till he has mangled him irrecoverably.

ERRATUM in the Hypochondriack, No. X. p. 318, col. 1. l. 5. for conducting read concluding.

STAT



## STATE PAPERS.

*Authentic Copy of the Commission granted by his Majesty to the Right Hon. Frederick Earl of Carlisle, the Right Hon. Richard Lord Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden, Esq. and George Johnstone, Esq. for the quieting and extinguishing of their Jealousies and Apprehensions of Danger in the Americans.*

George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

our trusty and right well beloved cousin and counsellor Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Knight of the most ancient Order of the Thistle; our right trusty and well beloved cousin and counsellor Richard Lord Viscount Howe, of our kingdom of Ireland; our trusty and well beloved Sir William Howe, Knight of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-General of our forces, General and Commander in Chief of all and singular our forces employed, or to be employed, within our Colonies in North America, lying upon the Atlantic Ocean, from Nova Scotia on the North to West Florida on the South, inclusive; William Eden, Esq; one of our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations; and George Johnstone, Esq; Captain in our royal navy,

Greeting;

WHEREAS, in and by our commission and letters patent under our Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date on or about the 6th day of May, in the 16th year of our said Majesty's reign, we did, out of an earnest desire to deliver all our subjects and every part of our dominions belonging to our crown from the calamities of war, and to restore to our protection and peace, nominate and appoint our right trusty and well beloved cousin and counsellor Richard Lord Viscount Howe, of our kingdom of Ireland, and our trusty and well beloved William Howe, Esq; Sir William Howe, Knight of the Bath, Lieutenant-General of our forces in North America only, and each of them jointly and severally, to be our Commissioner and Commander on that behalf, to so perform and execute all the powers and authorities in and by the said Commission and Letters Patent granted and committed to them, and each of them according to the tenor of such letters patent, and of such further instructions as should from time to time receive under the great or sign manual, to have, hold, use, and enjoy the said office and place, and places of our Commissioner and Commander as therein mentioned, with their members, and appurtenances there-

unto belonging, together with all and singular the powers and authorities thereby granted unto them, the said Lord Viscount Howe, and General Sir William Howe, and each of them, for and during our will and pleasure, and no longer, in such manner and form, as in and by our said recited Commission and Letters Patent, relation being thereunto had, may, among divers other things therein contained, more fully, and at large appear. And whereas for the quieting and extinguishing of divers jealousies and apprehensions of danger to their liberties and rights, which have alarmed many of our subjects in the Colonies, Provinces, and Plantations of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, with the three Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and for a fuller manifestation of our just and gracious purposes, and those of our parliament, to maintain and secure all our subjects in the clear and perfect enjoyment of their liberties, and rights, it is in and by a certain act made and passed in this present session of parliament, intituled, "An Act to enable his Majesty to appoint Commissioners, with sufficient powers to treat, consult, and agree upon the means of quieting the disorders now subsisting in certain of the Colonies, Plantations, and Provinces in North America," among other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, from time to time, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, to authorize and empower five able and sufficient persons, or any three of them, to do and perform such acts and things, and to use and execute such authorities and powers as in the said act are for that purpose mentioned, provided, and created. And whereas we are earnestly desirous to carry into full and perfect execution the several just and gracious purposes abovementioned; Now know ye, that we have revoked and determined, and by these presents do revoke and determine our said recited Commission and Letters Patent, and all and every power, authority, clause, article, and thing therein contained. And further know ye, that we, reposing especial trust and confidence in your wisdom, loyalty, diligence and circumspection in the management of the affairs to be hereby committed to your charge, have nominated and appointed, constituted and assigned, and by these presents we do nominate, appoint, constitute and assign you, the said Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Richard Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden,



Eden, and George Johnstone, or any three of you, to be our Commissioners in that behalf, to use and exercise all and every the powers and authorities hereby entrusted and committed to you, the said Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Richard Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden, George Johnstone, or any three of you, and to so perform and execute all other matters and things hereby enjoined and committed to your care, during our will and pleasure, and no longer, according to the tenor of these our Letters Patent, and of such further instructions as you shall from time to time receive under our signet or sign manual. And it is our royal will and pleasure, and we do hereby authorise, empower, and require you, the said Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Richard Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden, George Johnstone, or any three of you, to treat, consult and agree with such body or bodies politic and corporate, or with such assembly or assemblies of men, or with such person or persons as you, the said Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Richard Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden, George Johnstone, or any three of you shall think meet and sufficient for that purpose, of and concerning any grievances, or complaints of grievances, existing, or supposed to exist, in the government of any of the Colonies, Provinces or Plantations abovementioned respectively, or in the laws and statutes of this realm, respecting them or any of them, or of and concerning any aids or contributions to be furnished by any of the said Colonies, Provinces, or Plantations respectively, for the common defence of this realm, and the dominions thereunto belonging; and of and concerning any other regulations, provisions, matters and things, necessary or convenient for the honour of us and our parliament, and for the common good of all our subjects. And it is our further will and pleasure, That every regulation, provision, matter, or thing, which shall have been agreed upon between you, the said Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Richard Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden, George Johnstone, or any three of you, and such persons or bodies politic as aforesaid, whom you or any three of you have judged meet and sufficient to enter into such agreement, shall be fully and distinctly set forth in writing, and authenticated by the hands and seals of you or any three of you on one side, and by such seals and other signature on the other as the occasion may require, and as may be suitable to the character and authority of the body politic or other person so agreeing; and such instruments so authenticated shall be by you or any three of you transmitted to one of our Principal Secretaries of State, in order to be laid before our Parliament for the further and more perfect ratification thereof;

and until such ratification, no such regulation, provision, matter or thing, shall have any other force or effect, or be carried further into execution than is hereafter mentioned. And we do hereby further authorise and empower you, the said Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Richard Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden, and George Johnstone, or any three of you, from time to time, as you or any three of you shall judge convenient, to order and proclaim a cessation of hostilities on the part of our forces by sea or land, for such time, and under such conditions, restrictions or other qualifications, as in your discretions shall be thought requisite, and such order and proclamation to revoke and annul in the same manner and form.—And it is our further will and pleasure, and we do hereby require and command all our officers and ministers civil and military, and all other our loving subjects whatsoever, to observe and obey all such proclamations respectively. And we do hereby, in further pursuance of the said act of Parliament, and of the provisions therein contained, authorise and empower you the said Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Richard Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden, and George Johnstone, or any three of you, by proclamation under your respective hands and seals, from time to time, as you shall see convenient, to suspend the operation and effect of a certain act of Parliament, made and passed in the 10th year of our reign, for prohibiting all trade and intercourse with certain colonies and plantations therein named, and for the other purposes therein also mentioned, or any of the provisions or restrictions therein contained, and therein to specify at what times and places respectively, and with what exceptions and restrictions, and under what passes and clearances, in lieu of those heretofore directed by any act or acts of parliament for regulating the trade of the Colonies and Plantations, the said suspension shall take effect, and the said suspension shall be annulled and revoked. And we do hereby further authorise and empower you, the said Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Richard Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden, and George Johnstone, or any three of you, from time to time, as you shall judge convenient, to suspend in any places, and for any time during the continuance of the said recited act, the operation and effect of any act or acts of Parliament which have passed since the 10th day of February, 1763, which relate to any of our colonies, provinces, or plantations abovementioned in North America, so far as the same relate to them, or any of them, or the operation or effect of any clause, or any provision, or other matter in such acts contained, so



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such clauses, provisions, or matters, relate to any of the said colonies, provinces, or plantations. And we do hereby further authorize and empower you, the said Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Richard Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden, and George Johnstone, or any three of you, to grant a pardon, or pardons, to any number or description of persons within the said colonies, provinces, or plantations. And we do hereby further authorize and empower you, the said Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Richard Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden, and George Johnstone, or any three of you, in any of our colonies, provinces, and plantations aforesaid respectively, wherein we have usually heretofore nominated and appointed a Governor, to nominate and appoint, from time to time, by any instrument under your hands and seals, or the hands and seals of any three of you, a proper person, to be the Governor and Commander in Chief in and for such colony, province, or plantation respectively, to have, hold, and exercise the said office of Governor and Commander in Chief in and for such colony, province, or plantation respectively, with all such powers and authorities any Governor of such Province, heretofore appointed by us, might or could have exercised, in as full and ample manner and form as if such Governor and Commander in Chief had been nominated and appointed by our Letters Patent heretofore granted for appointing any such Governor and Commander in Chief. Whereas, by certain Letters Patent under our great seal, bearing date on the 29th day of April, in the sixteenth year of our reign, we have constituted and appointed you, the said Sir William Howe, to be General and Commander in Chief of all and singular our forces employed, or to be employed, within our colonies of North America, lying upon the Atlantic ocean, from Nova-Scotia on the North, to West-Florida on the South, both inclusive, to have, hold, exercise, and enjoy the said office during our will and pleasure; and in case you, the said Sir William Howe, should, by death, or any other manner, be disabled from exercising the said command, it was our will and pleasure, therein expressed, that the same, with all authorities, rights, and privileges, contained in that our said Commission, should devolve upon the person who should be next in rank to the said Sir William Howe. And whereas our trusty and well-beloved Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the most honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant general of our forces, and general of our forces in our army in America only, now actually bears our commission, and is next in rank to you, the said Sir William Howe: know it is our will and pleasure, that we do hereby order and appoint, that whenever the said command in the said Let-

ters Patent mentioned shall, in pursuance thereof, devolve upon the said Sir Henry Clinton, all and every the powers and authorities hereby entrusted and committed to you the said Sir William Howe, shall forthwith cause and determine, and the said powers and authorities, and every of them shall from thenceforth be entrusted and committed, and are hereby entrusted and committed, to the said Sir Henry Clinton, to use and exercise the same powers and authorities, and to perform and execute all other the matters and things as aforesaid, in as full and ample extent and form, and no other, as you, the said Sir William Howe, are hereby authorized to use and exercise, do, perform, and execute the same. And we do hereby require and command all our officers, civil and military, and all other our loving subjects whatsoever, to be aiding and assisting unto you, the said Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Richard Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, William Eden, and George Johnstone, in the execution of this our Commission, and of the powers and authorities therein contained. Provided always, and we do hereby declare and ordain, that the several offices, powers, and authorities hereby granted, shall cease, determine, and become utterly null and void on the 1st day of June, which shall be in the year of our Lord 1779, although we shall not otherwise in the mean time have revoked and determined the same. In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself at Westminster, the 13th day of April, in the 18th year of our reign.

By the KING himself,  
Y O R K E.

A true Copy,

ADAM FERGUSON, Secretary.

\* \* \* The proceedings of the Congress upon the arrival of the Commissioners in America, will be found in our Monthly Chronologer.

MANIFESTO, or Declaration of the Motives which engage his Majesty the King of Prussia to make War against the Emperor of Germany.

HIS Majesty the King of Prussia was in hopes, ever since the treaty of peace of Hubertsburgh, to live in constant harmony with the Court of Vienna, and with that view his Majesty has employed all possible means to cultivate the friendship and affection of their Imperial and Royal Majesties the Emperor, and the Empress Queen of Hungary. It is therefore with the greatest grief and concern, that his Majesty finds this good harmony disturbed by the unexpected dismembering of the Electorate of Bavaria, undertaken by the Court of Vienna, after the death of the late Elector of that country. His Majesty could not help



help immediately considering these proceedings as directly opposite to all justice, and the known rights of the nearest heirs to the dominions and allodials of Bavaria; but also contrary to the safety, liberty, laws, and constitution of the German empire; and therefore caused several well-grounded, friendly, and repeated representations to be made to their Imperial Majesties, in order to engage them to desist from their undertaking. From hence have resulted explications, discussions, and negotiations of long duration, which at last have produced nothing but a general armament throughout all the Austrian dominions; and things being thus carried to the utmost extremity, without any plausible reason offered by the Court of Vienna for its proceedings in this affair, his Prussian Majesty cannot desist any longer from offering to the different powers of Europe, to the respective states of the German empire, as well as to the public in general, the just motives, which have induced him to oppose the dismembering of the electorate of Bavaria, and to assist, with all possible zeal, the parties thereby oppressed. To this his Majesty finds himself in duty bound, as a guarantee of the treaty of Westphalia, as an elector and prince of the empire, whose assistance has been claimed and required by his friends and allies, the aggrieved princes, and only legitimate heirs to the Bavarian dominions and allodials; and lastly as a monarchy essentially interested in the conservation of the rights and privileges, as well as the undisturbed possession of the respective dominions of each member of the German empire; and consequently obliged to oppose the dismembering of one of the most considerable electorates, the rights and titles to which, in virtue whereof the court of Vienna has taken possession of the greatest part of the said electorate, have in the course of this long negotiation been amply and forcibly proved to be groundless and founded only on the following frivolous pretences, viz.

1. Upon a pretended investiture granted the 10th of March, 1426, to Albert Duke of Austria, by the Emperor Sigismund, who, according to the constitution of the Empire, had neither right nor power to grant it, and who for these very reasons, and with full knowledge of the cause, was obliged to revoke it in the most solemn manner, in an assembly of the Princes and Ambassadors from the different States of the Empire, holden for that purpose at Presburg in Hungary, on the 26th of April 1429.

2. Upon an agreement made between the said Emperor Sigismund and the said Duke Albert of Austria, his son-in-law, on the 21st of March, 1426, which was also rendered void by the revocation of the above-mentioned investiture, upon the validity of which only it was grounded.

3. Upon a reversion of these Bavarian dominions, granted to the house of Austria, in the year 1614, by the Emperor Matthias, who, after the example of the Emperor Sigismund, was obliged to revoke and annihilate the same in the year 1618.

4. Upon a convention of the third of January, 1778, extorted by force from his Serene Highness the present Elector Palatine; which, though it had been made with his free consent would be of no validity notwithstanding, since that prince has neither the right to violate the laws of the German constitution, nor the family compacts of his house, nor that of disposing of his hereditary dominions to the prejudice of his heirs and successors. In short, a convention which is directly contrary to the capitulation of his present Imperial Majesty; to the guarantee of his own house to the treaty of Munster; to the Golden Bull; to the treaties of Pavia in 1329 and 1529; to that of Osnabruck in 1620; and to the treaty of Westphalia in 1648; as also to the different family compacts between the houses of Bavaria and Palatine made in the years 1425, 1524, 1724, 1746, 1766, 1771, and 1774, all of which were founded upon the treaty of Pavia, and approved and confirmed by the different Emperors and Electors, agreeable to the laws and constitution of the empire.

It is consequently in consideration of these manifest contraventions of the Court of Vienna, that his Prussian Majesty has done all that lay in his power to engage his Imperial Majesty peaceably to evacuate the Bavarian dominions, and to submit his claims and pretensions, conformably to the laws and constitution, to a legal decision of the Princes and Members of the Empire. But all his efforts and reasonable propositions, far from making any impression upon the minds of their Imperial Majesties, have had no other effect than an offer made by the Court of Vienna, that in case his Prussian Majesty would not oppose their dismembering the Electorate of Bavaria, the house of Austria, from a sense of gratitude would make no opposition to the re-uniting of the Margraviate of Anspach-Baireuth to the Electorate of Brandenburg, after the decease of the present reigning Margrave. This proposition leads to three different important observations: 1. It clearly demonstrates that the Court of Vienna is sensible of the illegality of its taking possession of the Bavarian territories, as otherwise it would not offer a pretended indemnification to the King of Prussia, who, as their Imperial Majesties pretend, has no right to control them in their projects. 2. It intimates an intention in the court of Vienna to question the natural rights, universally acknowledged as incontestible, of the legi-



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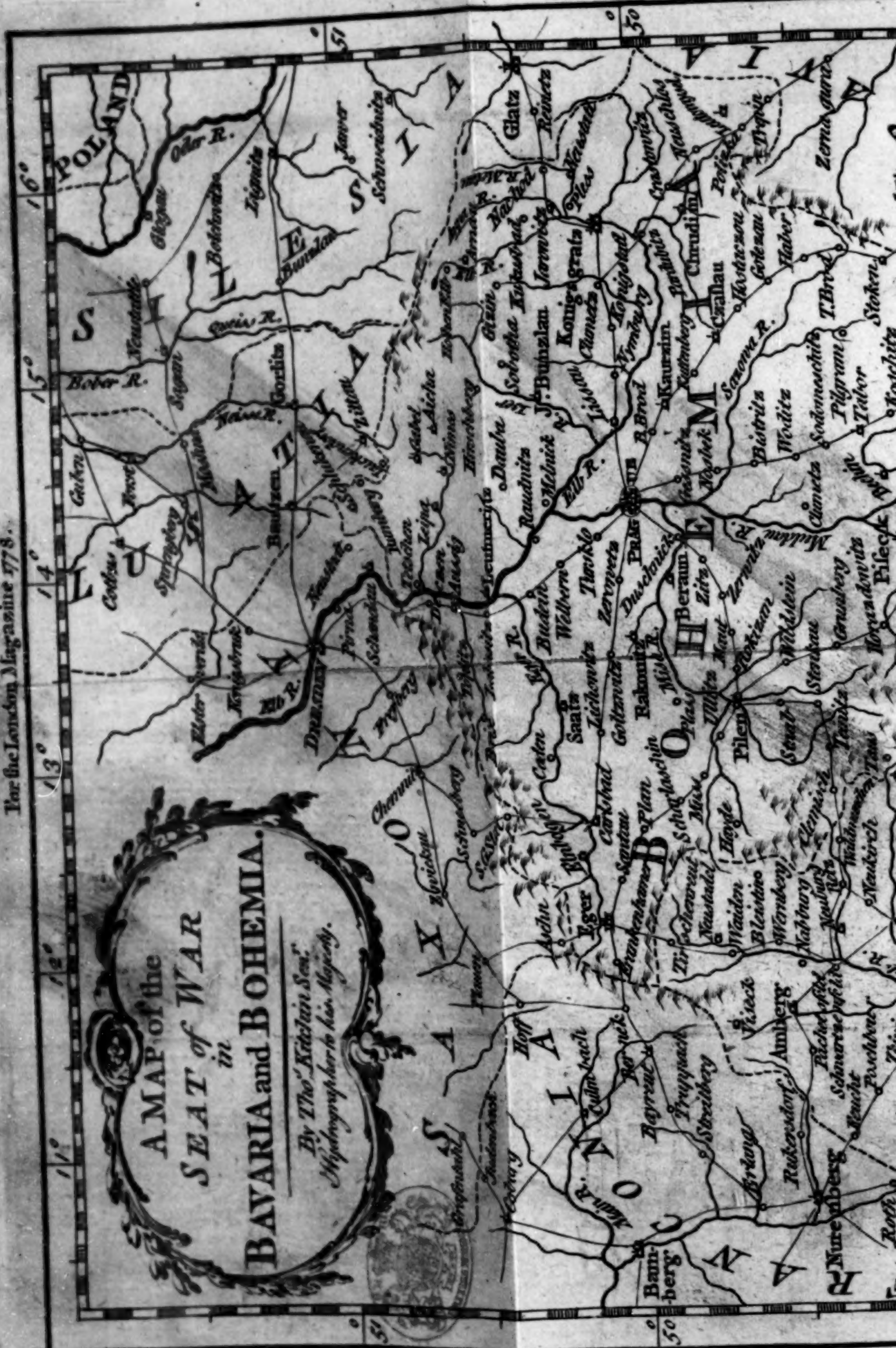
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For the London Magazine 1778.

A MAP of the  
SEAT of WAR  
in  
BAVARIA and BOHEMIA.  
By Tho<sup>s</sup> Kitchin Sen<sup>r</sup>.  
Hydrographer to his Majesty.







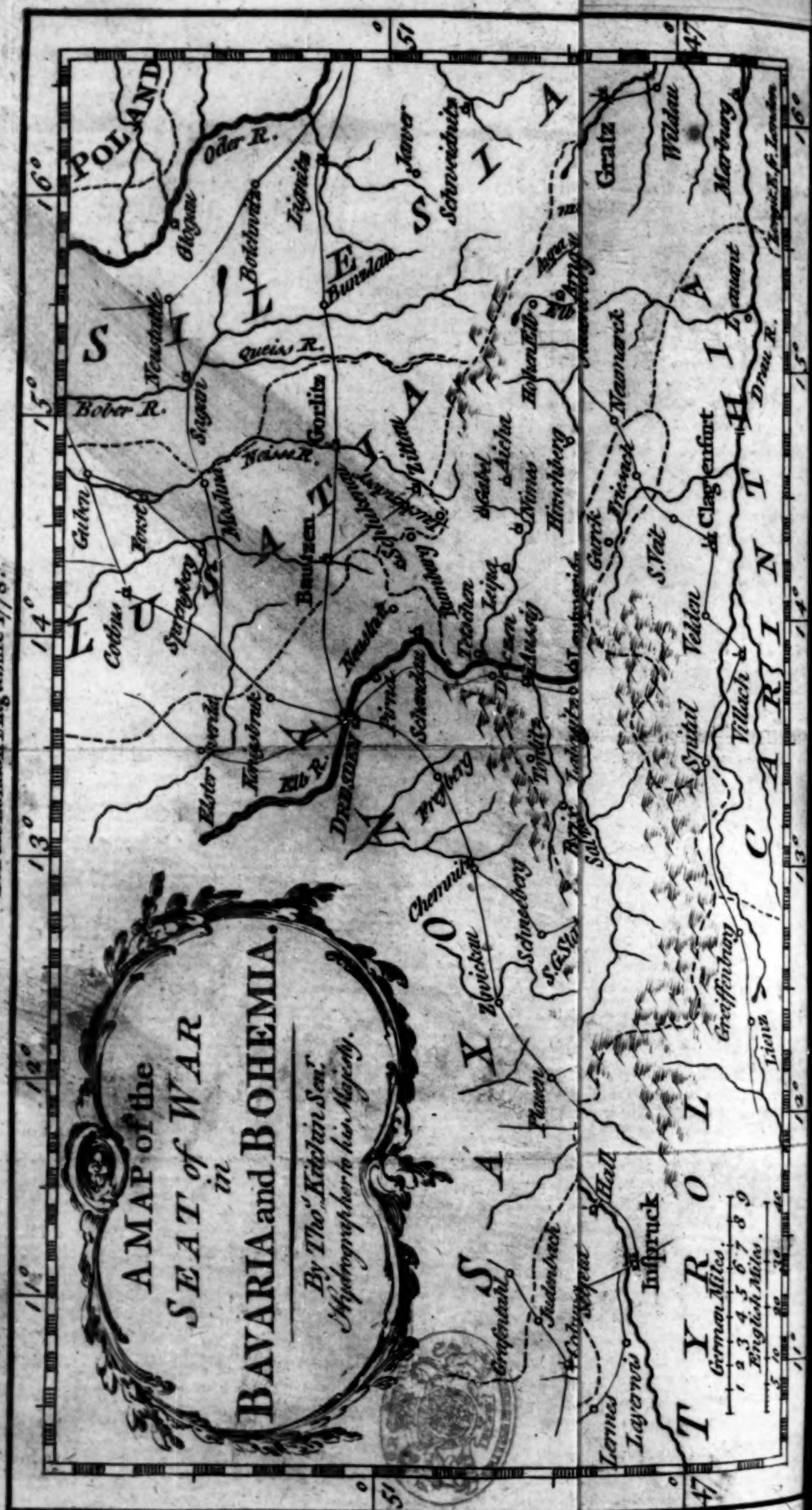
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For the London Magazine 1778.





mate succession of the house of Brandenburg to the Margraviate of Anspach-Baireith; a doubt, which personified injustice itself would hardly dare to express. 3. That if even the reversion of Anspach-Baireith to the house of Brandenburg was manifestly unjust, their Imperial Majesties would be, notwithstanding, ready to acknowledge and support the same by force, to the prejudice of the parties that might be interested therein, provided they were left uncontrolled in their present usurpation of Bavaria. But this being unjust, could not be admitted by the King of Prussia, and therefore their Imperial Majesties declared as their final resolution: *That they would not absolutely evacuate any part of the Bavarian territories; that his Prussian Majesty should acknowledge their rights without any further examination, but be satisfied with the manner in which they have exposed the same.* The King has thereupon thought proper, after the example of the court of Vienna, to break off all further negociation upon this affair.

It would therefore be against all reason to suppose his Prussian Majesty to be the aggressor in the war, which he finds himself under the necessity to undertake, as it has been sufficiently proved that the court of Vienna has begun the aggression, by invading the Bavarian dominions without any right or title, and wresting from the Palatine house the just reversion of its patrimony. His Majesty therefore hereby declares, that his sole object in this measure is to support the laws and constitution of the German empire, which have been injured in the most

arbitrary manner by the very prince, who from his quality as chief of the empire, ought to have been their most strenuous protector; to assist those princes, his friends and allies, who are thereby injured and oppressed; and that he has no other particular views therein, than his own security and the observation of the system of the empire, having, for this purpose, given many repeated and convincing proofs of his disinterestedness, during the whole course of this long negociation. His Prussian Majesty consequently flatters himself, that not only the different states of the empire, but also all the respective powers of Europe, and especially those which are guarantees to the treaty of Westphalia, or which otherwise are interested in the integral conservation of the great and respectable Germanic body, on which, in a great measure, depends the happiness of all Europe; that these powers and states will acknowledge the *justice of the war, which the King finds himself obliged hereby to declare against the house of Austria*; and that far from opposing him in his undertaking, the said powers and states will rather join and assist him by such means as their wisdom shall suggest, to oblige the court of Vienna to desist from its usurpation of the Bavarian dominions, to maintain the treaty of Westphalia, and to restore and preserve the original system and fundamental constitution of the German empire.

Berlin, July 7, 1778.

Published by order of the KING.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLACES THAT HAVE BEEN,  
OR ARE AT PRESENT THE SEAT OF THE WAR,  
BETWEEN THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

(With a new Map of Bavaria and Bohemia.)

AGREEABLE to the plan which we steadily pursued during the last general war in Europe, and which met with the approbation of our friends; we intend to give accurate maps of the countries, and plans of the particular cities that are the seats of war, or may become the subjects of remarkable events, such as sieges or battles during the present war between the Emperor and the King of Prussia. The same line of conduct will be observed in case of a rupture between any other powers of Europe; that our readers may at all times be provided with a key to the Gazette, and other related accounts of the transactions of the arms and armies of the contending states\*. The manifesto of the King of Prussia will  
LOND. MAG. Aug. 1778.

sufficiently explain the motives which have induced him to penetrate into Bohemia, and the territories of Bavaria claimed by the Emperor and his mother the Empress dowager of Germany, as descending to the house of Austria will be found in the map, and we shall describe them as occasion offers, following the progress of the war. In the mean time, we shall open the subject by a description of *Königsgratz*, the head quarters of the Imperial army, which the Emperor commands in person. It is an ancient but inconsiderable town of Bohemia, situated on the river Elbe, at the distance of about 115 miles from Vienna, and 35 from Glatz.

The kingdom of Bohemia, of which the  
3 B Empress

\* By reference to vol. xxv. for 1756, page 232, will be found a plan and description of the war, and from vol. xxv. to vol. xxxiii. for 1764, maps and plans of all the chief places that were in any respect connected with the last war.



Empress dowager of Germany is sovereign, includes the duchy of Silesia, ceded to the King of Prussia, and the marquisate of Moravia its eastern boundaries. It is bounded on the west by Franconia and Bavaria, on the north by Lusatia, and on the south by Austria; and is one of the best countries in the Austrian dominions. Prague is the capital, and is so memorable for sieges and battles in the wars of 1744, and 1756, that nothing new can be offered relative to this city at present.

Königsgrätz is the appenage of the queens of Bohemia, and their residence formerly when widows; and is a bishop's see, but is not remarkable in any other respect.

Glatz is a small neat compact city, forty miles S. W. of Breslaw; it has a castle standing on a rock, which renders it almost inaccessible.

Olmütz. Is the capital of the marquisate of Moravia, near which, at a village called Hoff, the Imperial General the marquis of Botta is stationed with 17000 men; and this is the farthest extent of the Emperor's army. The strongest fortification of Olmütz is a capuchin monastery, on account of its situation, and therefore strong intrenchments are made round it, and a good garrison placed in

the forts. Another Imperial corps is stationed near Troppau in Silesia to the north of the main army commanded by the Emperor. Thus by casting an eye to the right side of our map, the situation of all the Imperial forces in Bohemia and Moravia will be readily found except Olmütz, and the small scale would not admit of including it.

To oppose the Imperial army, the King of Prussia has penetrated into Bohemia and fixed his head quarters at Nachod, which is very near Glatz.

Prince Henry of Prussia has passed the Elbe and advanced into Bohemia, as far as Gabel. He has only the river Iser to pass in order to flank the Emperor's main army; but to prevent this, the Imperial General Laudohn has abandoned Tetschen, Aussig, and Leutmeritz, to post himself a little to the northward of Jung Bunzlau; this position of Laudohn also prevents prince Henry from joining the King of Prussia. The front of the Imperial line extending to Jarowitz is so near the King of Prussia's head quarters at Nachod, that a decisive engagement is expected every day; and when the news of this event arrives, our readers, from this sketch of the principal stations of the two armies, will be enabled to read the accounts of the operations of the campaign with satisfaction.

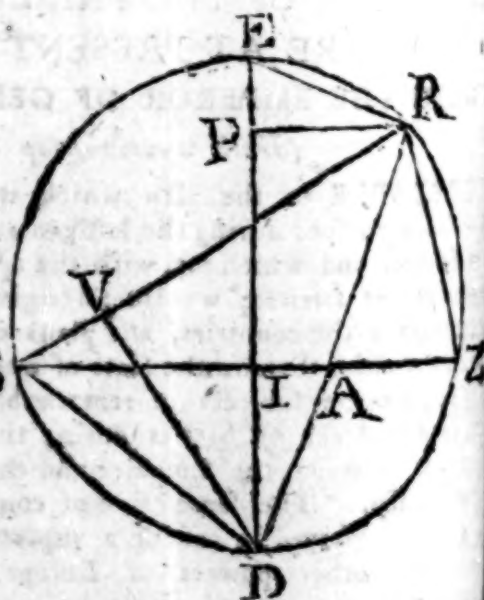
## MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

*Answers to the Questions in our Magazine for June last.*

[133.] QUESTION I. Answered by Mr. Ralph Taylor, of Hollinwood, near Manchester.

**CONST.** Take PD, a third proportional to the given versed-sine, and half the sum of the given chords; then unto the difference of PD and the given versed sine, let a line be added (by 18. 5 Simpson's Geo.) so that the rectangle under the whole, and part added, may be equal to the square of half the difference of the given chords. In DP produced take PE, equal to the whole, or part added, according as the given versed sine is greater or less than PD, so will ED be the diameter sought.

**Demon.** Let the circle be described, and EI taken = versed sine; draw the chord SIZ, and semichord PR, both perpendicular to ED. Join SR, RZ, RD, RE and DS, and on SR demit the perpendicular DV; also let A be the intersection of SZ and RD. By similar triangles (SID, VRD) we have  $SI^2 : RV^2 :: SD^2 : DR^2$  (DE  $\times$  DI) : DR<sup>2</sup> (DE  $\times$  DP) DI : DP :: DI  $\times$  IE : DP  $\times$  IE; but  $SI^2 = DI \times IE$ ,  $\therefore RV^2 = DP \times IE =$  square of half the sum of the given chords by construction; therefore RV = half their sum. Moreover (by corollary Quest. 72, London Magazine for Nov. 1776)  $SV^2 = PR \times IA = DI \times$





(by the similar triangles DIA, PER) =  $DP - EI + PE \times PE =$  square of half the difference of the given chords by construction; therefore seeing that RV and SV are equal respectively to half the sum and half the difference of SR and RZ (by Simpson's Trig. Prop. 13.) as also equal half the sum and half the difference of the given chords, SR and RZ must of consequence be equal to the given chords. Q. E. D.

Mr. Jonathan Mabbott, of Oldham, in Lancashire, and the Proposer, sent elegant constructions to this question.

[134.] QUESTION II. Answered by Mr. George Sanderfon, of Bell-Court, Carter-Lane, Doctor's Commons, London.

Const. Upon EC, the given difference of the segments of the base, describe the segment of a circle EABC to contain an angle equal to the given difference. Complete the circle and bisect EC, with the diameter GH join CH, which bisect in O; with O center and HO radius, describe an arc, AOB cutting the circle in A B, join AB, AC, BC, so is ACB, the triangle required.

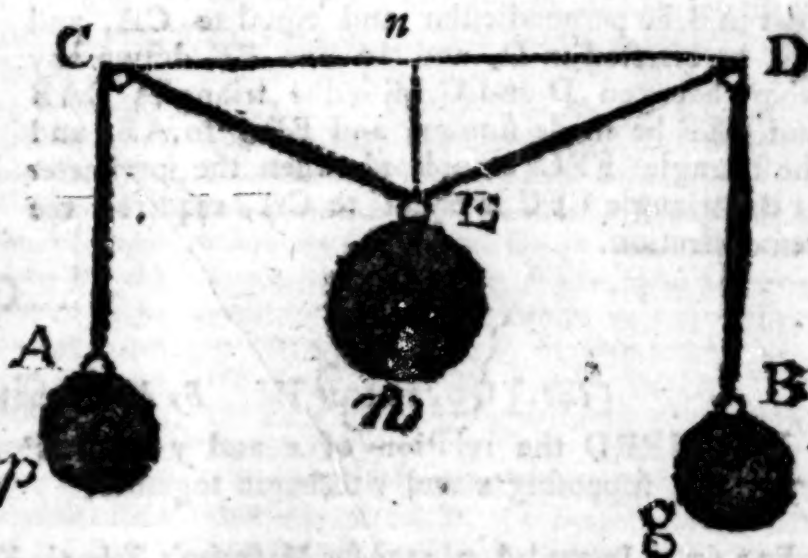
Demonst. Draw FO perpendicular to AC, and let AG, AH, AE and AO be joined. Then the angle EAC = ABC (BAE) - BAC, and EC is evidently equal to the difference of the segments of the base. Moreover O is the center and OF the radius of a circle inscribed in the triangle ACB (by Question 67, of British Oracle) but the triangles OCF and GHA are similar; therefore  $CO : OF :: GH : AH (= HO)$  and  $OF \times GH = CO \times HO$ , but as GH is constant, when FO is a maximum, the rectangle GH, FO must be so too, and consequently its equal COH, which is well known to be, when  $CO = OH$ , but  $CO = OH$  (by const.) therefore FO is a maximum. Q. E. D.

Mr. Jonathan Mabbott and the Proposer sent very elegant constructions; and Mr. Taylor, the Proposer, adds the following:

Corollary. If the hypotenuse of a right angled triangle be given, then the difference of one of the legs and its adjacent segment is a maximum, when the said segment is equal to a fourth part of the given hypotenuse.

[135.] QUESTION III. Answered Mr. by Jonathan Mabbott, of Oldham, in Lancashire.

Let  $v$  denote the velocity of  $w$ , measured by the distance that might be uniformly gone over in the second, and let  $b = \frac{1}{2}g$  feet the measure of the velocity which gravity can generate in a falling body in 1";  $Cn = x$ ,  $DE = y$ , and the tension of the thread =  $t$ ; — then  $\frac{x}{v}$  being the time in which  $w$



would uniformly describe the distance  $x$ , we shall have  $1'' : \frac{x}{v} :: b : \frac{bx}{v}$  the velocity generated by gravity in the time  $\frac{x}{v}$ , Moreover  $y : \sqrt{y^2 - a^2} :: v :$

$\frac{v \sqrt{y^2 - a^2}}{y} =$  the velocity with which the weights  $p$  and  $g$  ascend; and from

a process too long to be inserted, I find  $v = y \frac{\sqrt{2bmx - 2by + 2dm}}{m+1 \cdot y^2 - a^2}$  the true

velocity of the body  $w$  where  $m = \frac{w}{p+g}$ , and  $d =$  the correction of a fluent;

but by the question CED is to coincide with the horizontal line CND, and the body to be impelled from thence with a given celerity  $c$ , then  $v$  being  $= c$ , when  $x = 0$  and  $y = a$ , we shall by substituting these values in the general equation

$$\left( v = \frac{y \sqrt{2bmx - 2by + 2dm}}{m+1 \cdot y^2 - a^2} \right) \text{ obtain } c = \frac{a \sqrt{-2ba + 2bm}}{maa} = \frac{\sqrt{2dm - 2ba}}{m}$$

and consequently  $2dm = mc^2 + 2ba$ ; so that  $v = y \frac{\sqrt{2bmx - 2by + 2ba + mc^2}}{m+1 \cdot y^2 - a^2}$ ;

which when  $b = a$ , or when the bodies are not acted on by gravity, will

become  $v = \frac{m^{\frac{1}{2}}cy}{\sqrt{m+1 \cdot y^2 - a^2}}$ , hence the time of descending thro'  $nE$ , where

the fluxion is  $\frac{\dot{x}}{v} = \frac{\dot{x} \sqrt{m+1 \cdot y^2 - a^2}}{m^{\frac{1}{2}}cy} = \frac{\dot{x} \sqrt{m+1 \cdot x^2 + ma^2}}{m^{\frac{1}{2}}c \sqrt{x^2 + aa}}$  whose fluent

may be readily found by Emerson's forms, &c.

The Proposer sent a very elegant solution which we are at present obliged to omit for want of room.

### NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

[139.] QUESTION I. By T. P.

IN a plane triangle there is given the sum of the sides, the difference of the angles at the base, and the length of a line drawn parallel to the base, dividing the triangle in a given ratio, to determine the triangle.

[140.] QUESTION II. By Caput Mortuum.

If AB be perpendicular and equal to CA, and CA be bisected in D, and the line BE drawn any where between D and C, also the triangles EAB and DEF be made similar, and EF  $\parallel$  to AB, and the triangle FEC completed, then the perimeter of the triangle EFC is equal to CA, required the demonstration.



[141.] QUESTION III. By Mr. Jonathan Mabbott.

REQUIRED the relation of  $x$  and  $y$  from  $a^2 \dot{x}^4 + y^2 \dot{y}^4 = b^2 \dot{y}^2 \dot{x}^3 + 2ay\dot{y}^2 \dot{x}^2$ ; supposing  $x$  and  $y$  to begin together.

ERRATA. In our last, p. 322. for Masterfon's *John the Farmer*, read Masterfon. *John the Farmer*.—Line 8. from the bottom for CD, read CP.—P. 323. for from Masterfon's *John the Farmer*, read, by *John the Farmer*, from Masterfon's *Arithmetic*.



## An Impartial Review of New Publications.

### ARTICLE XLI.

*BIOGRAPHIA Britannica; or, the Lives of the most eminent Persons, who have flourished in Great Britain and Ireland from the earliest Ages to the present Times. Collected from the best Authorities, printed and manuscript, and digested in the Manner of Mr. Bayle's Historical and Critical Dictionary. The second Edition, with Corrections, Enlargements, and the Addition of new Lives. By Andrew Kippis, D. D. and F. S. A. With the Assistance of other Gentlemen. Vol. the First, Folio, 11. 11s. 6d.*

Though the general design of our conduct is to convey information to the patrons and admirers of the labours of learned and ingenious men, by presenting to our readers an analysis of, rather than a strict criticism on new books: yet when works of such importance as that which lies under our present consideration appear from the press, reprinted, (from long experience of their utility), we hold it to be an indispensable duty to consider them as new publications; and to give a candid account of the improvements that have been made upon the old edition, or of any striking defects which are evident on a comparison of both.

The established reputation of the first edition of the *Biographia Britannica*, is so well known to the literary world, that the compiler of the present edition, has not thought proper to say a single word upon this subject in his preface; but as all his readers may not be of an age, or of a genius so conversant in literary history; we think it necessary for the public information to observe, that the first edition consists of seven volumes in folio; the last being a supplement to the other six. The supplement was hastily and incorrectly compiled, but the other volumes were the joint labour of several eminent writers, not one of them thought himself qualified *singly*, to be the general editor of such an important work. It was first published in the year 1747. we believe, at the moderate price of one guinea a volume; but within these three years it became so scarce as to sell at more than double the original value, sixteen guineas being given for perfect copies at public sales and libraries.

Dr. Kippis has undertaken a most arduous task, and from the specimen given in the present volume, we have reason to hope that he will accomplish it with equal success and satisfaction. The improvements he has made, exhibit strong proofs of his judgment, industry, and patience; without ani-

madversion, we shall endeavour to point out the most important; at the same time, we think it a happiness to have it in our power to offer a few hints for amendments in the pursuit of the plan, to a gentleman, who from his profession, (being an eminent dissenting minister,) must abhor the idea of infallibility in the persons or the works of men; whether they be popes of Rome, or learned editors.

The additions to the articles in the old edition, so far as the present volume of the new extends, are, as the Doctor premises in his preface, curious, important, ample, and numerous.

An excellent vindication of the character of the celebrated Mr. Addison from the charges brought against him by Robert Shiells, author of the *Lives of the Poets*, which pass for Cibber's; by Owen Ruffhead, in his *life of Pope*, and by Sir John Hawkins, in his *History of Music*; relative to the quarrel between Addison and Pope, is in our humble opinion, the most candid, judicious criticism of any in the volume.

But the new lives, composed by Dr. Kippis, deserve our peculiar attention, for on these we are to found our expectations of the superior value of the present edition of the *Biographia Britannica*. The lives of *Lord Anson*, of *Dr. John Arbuthnot*, of *Dr. Mark Akenfide*, of *Mr. Henry Baker*; of *Lord Barrington*, of *Sir John Barnard*, and of *John Boskerville* the printer; which may be called the entire composition of Dr. Kippis, make us lament, that he had not, (contrary to his own opinion) new written the whole work; it would perhaps have been attended with less labour, and have given more satisfaction than the plan he has adopted; for many of the old lives are by far too prolix, and are now rendered still more so, by additional notes. We would particularly recommend the life of *Dr. Akenfide* as a model for the new lives in the future volumes, and wish the Doctor would not be biassed by private friendships or connections to deviate from it. It is delicate, correct, free from tautology, elegant in style, and the facts properly supported by the best authorities.

Indeed, the public have a right to expect that this edition of the *Biographia Britannica*, when complete, will be a most valuable acquisition from the following declaration of the Editor in his preface.

"It is our wish, and will be our aim, to conduct this publication with real impartiality. We mean to rise above narrow prejudices, and to record with fidelity and freedom, the virtues and vices, the excellencies and



and defects of men of every profession and party. A work of this nature would be deprived of much of its utility, if it were not carried on with a philosophic liberality of mind. But we apprehend that a philosophic liberality of mind, whilst we do full justice to the merit of those from whom we differ, either in religious or political opinions, doth not imply in it, our having no sentiments of our own. We scruple not to declare our attachment to the great interests of mankind, and our enmity to bigotry, superstition, and tyranny, whether found in papist or protestant, whig or tory, churchman or dissenter." This is a glorious literary manifesto, but it is composed by a frail mortal, and *humanum est errare*. The reader must give it credit accordingly, and when he meets with any new life inserted, that does not correspond with the title to both editions of the work, or any notes, containing critical remarks and reflections, continually favouring the sect of christians to which our Editor belongs, or the political party he espouses, or controverting the opinions of the compilers of old articles in the first edition, merely because they differ from him in religious or political opinions, he is desired to consider them, not as instances of narrow prejudices, for the doctor rises above them, but as certain predilections which a presbyterian education, and an attachment to certain political principles and parties render excusable; for after all, "a philosophical liberality of mind does not imply in it our having no opinion of our own."

This perhaps may account for an uninteresting life of *Thomas Amory*, whom we knew to be "a pious, orthodox dissenting minister, but a man (to use our Editor's own words) in his preface, who had not the least claim from his abilities or public actions to a place in this work," who walked humbly with his God, in the still paths of private life, and whose modesty was such, that could he blush through the grave, it would be at the puerile list of his writings, occupying near two folio pages of the new edition of the *Biographia Britannica*; and at the observation made by judicious readers, that the major part of this list consists of single sermons preached upon particular occasions to dissenting congregations in the country. If any man had put the question to Dr. Amory, whether his warmest friends ought to consider him as "one of the most eminent persons of Great Britain," the good man would have replied by another question. Do you mean to make me the butt of ridicule?

We are equally at a loss to account for the new article of *Eugene Aram*; this however has the signature T. annexed, we may therefore suppose Dr. Kippis only sent it to press; but let us be permitted to ask, what opinion foreigners must entertain of the state of

literature in England, when a learned minister of the gospel, a man of a most excellent moral character, permits Eugene Aram, a murderer, an attempter of suicide, an unrepenting sinner, to occupy a place "one of the most eminent persons of Great Britain," merely because he made a rapid proficiency in acquiring the knowledge of languages, by the assistance of a strong memory, supplying the defect of education in order to qualify himself to be an usher in schools. It is with a view to render his more circumspect in future in his choice of subjects that we make these remarks. The life of Adam Anderson, the author of an excellent chronological deduction of commerce, 2 vol. folio, would have reflected more honour on the Editor. Minor omissions might be pointed out, but particular reasons make it improper for the writer of this review.

The eminent persons who composed the new lives for the first edition of the *Biographia Britannica*, concealed their names, and used particular signatures. In the preface to the new edition, we have the satisfaction to find the real names of most of them. Mr. Broughton took the signature T. Mr. Oliphant, E. G. and R. Dr. Campbell, E. and Mr. Morant, C. and Dr. Nicolls, P. The signatures Dr. Kippis has judiciously changed for the initials of their respective names.

We are told, that the new lives, the new editions to old lives, and the notes by Dr. Kippis, are distinguished by Brackets [ ] at the beginning and end; but very unfortunately this is not always accurately observed by the printer; besides, some other method would be better, as it occasions confusion in the letter, of reference, and the length of every note taken from the new edition, being likewise within brackets. Some of the lives are without any signature, and others have signatures not yet explained, which we hope will be accounted for in the next volume.

It is likewise said in the preface, "it is apprehended the new lives will amount to more than three hundred articles, if it is impossible to guess the number of volumes to which the new *Biographia Britannica* is to be extended," for the new lives in the first volume which goes to BATH, do not amount to more than twelve articles.

XLII. *Elements of General History, translated from the French of the Abbé Millot*. 8vo. 2 vols. 12s. Cadell.

In order to do justice to this ingenious and admired writer, it will be necessary in reviewing and recommending his work, not to lose sight of the title. We are not to expect a full complete universal history, but the *elements* of history antient and modern. With respect to the first, perhaps it may be for the benefit of mankind, if the



only remained : " it has been the opinion of some celebrated moderns, says our author, that ancient history ought not only to be banished from our schools, but excluded from the closets of people of fashion, being equally fabulous and useless, and wasting too much of that time which ought to be dedicated to more important studies. We join issue with the Abbé Millot in declaring that this is carrying the matter too far, but at the same time we think an indelible reproach to an enlightened man like ours, that at our two universities and at all our academies of note, the beaten track is pursued of protracting education, and indeed rendering it narrow and confined by employing so much time on ancient history, or what is called classical learning. Undoubtedly two or three years ought to be spared in the course of the studies for general knowledge, which is devoted to fruitless inquiries and nice criticisms, which often end in pedantic dullness, because the memory suffers from an excessive load of learned lumber. As a medium between this absurdity, and a proposition to reject ancient history entirely, Mr. Millot undertook the task of reducing this part of history to proper limits at the desire of the Duke of Parma, in order to facilitate the study of general history, and present it in such a manner as promised the greatest benefit to society. And we can assure our readers that he has executed his task with success. The work is divided into chapters, each of which includes a distinct subject, and forms one lesson for our studies, he observes, ought to be guided by two important rules ; the first, to seek the truth in every thing ; and the second, to confine ourselves, otherwise history would become a source of error, and if it contains truly valuable, would be lost in a mass of trifles. Pursuing these principles, he confines himself only to what is useful in the search of truth, and curbs, though he does not pass over in silence, many fables and gross misrepresentations which disgrace the records of ancient history, and have been repeated in modern works of historians of reputation. But it is impossible to form an adequate idea of the superior merit of the Abbé Millot's plan without reading his introduction to his first volume ; nor will our permission to us to extend this article farther prevent us from observing that he has a spirit of religious and civil freedom rarely to be met with in modern historians. The judicious and penetrating reflections dispersed throughout the work deserve the warmest encomiums from friends of the natural and civil rights of mankind. Superstition, tyranny, ambition, and violence, are painted in their proper colours, without reserve. We shall take

occasion hereafter to select some entertaining anecdotes. The first volume contains the history of the ancient Egyptians, Chinese, Assyrians, Babylonians, Phœnicians, Hebrews or Jews, Medes, and Persians, Scythians and Celts, Indians, Greeks, and Romans, and closes with the second Punic war. The observations on the religions, government, laws, arts, manners and customs of each nation form distinct chapters. The second volume carries the general history of all the known countries of the world down to the time of Othman, or the establishment of the Ottoman empire, A. D. 645. From this period he dates his Elements of Modern History, the translation of which we believe is at press. In general, the translator of the present volumes has done great justice to his author.

XLIII. *Mentoria ; or, The Young Ladies Instructor in familiar Conversations on moral and entertaining subjects ; calculated to improve young minds in the essential as well as ornamental Parts of Female Education, by Miss Anne Murry.* 2s. 6d. E. and C. Dilly.

This useful pocket companion for young ladies contains ten sprightly, well written dialogues on subjects judiciously selected for their instruction and rational entertainment. The manuscript we are informed was presented to the Princess Royal, whose approbation was expressed by permitting Miss Murry to dedicate it to her Royal Highness ; and this dedication, considered as the writer's first literary production, has great merit for the delicacy of sentiment, carefully avoiding that fulsome adulation which has almost banished dedications from the republic of letters.

The dialogues are supposed to pass between *Mentoria* the assumed name of the preceptress, (Miss Murry,) and two young ladies of quality, and to occupy the space of an hour or two in the mornings of ten successive days : they are consequently ten in number. We shall not give all the contents, but as a specimen of the utility of the design, subjoin an extract from Dialogue I. On *Industry, Truth, and Sincerity*.

*Lady Mary.* What resemblance is there between truth and sincerity ?

*Mentoria.* Truth is the mother of sincerity, who possesses all the amiable qualities of her excellent parent, and yields implicit obedience to her laws.

*Lady Louisa.* If I could not possess both these virtues, which ought I to choose ?

*Mentoria.* They are bound by such strong ties, it is impossible to disunite them ; as wherever truth fixes her residence, sincerity is always found her constant attendant.

*Lady Mary.* I have always been taught the necessity of speaking truth ; and hope never to err from it.

*Mentoria.* I would earnestly advise you, not only to avoid being guilty of an absolute falsehood,



falsehood, but also to guard against the slightest deviation from truth. In every system of laws are specified different degrees of trespasses and punishments annexed proportionate to the offence committed, thus many persons who would shudder at the thoughts of being guilty of any violent assault on the lives or properties of their fellow creatures, make no scruple to injure them in a point which more essentially affects their happiness. In like manner, many who would be shocked with the idea of openly violating the laws of truth, by telling a direct lie, make a constant practice of extenuating some circumstances and exaggerating others, as best suits their purpose. It is to this conduct that we are indebted for the misconstruction of most actions; the concealment of some favourable incident often produces the same consequences, as a most full and elaborate confession of guilt. From which it evidently appears, we are bound by the strongest ties to express every thing as it really is; neither to varnish a bad action with the weak excuse that it is a general practice, and as such ought to be considered less atrocious; neither should our zeal in any cause, induce us to temporise and give evidence against our judgment.

Dialogue IV. *On Elocution and Geography*, and Dialogue IX. with their explanatory plates, are very ingenious and adapted to the pupils for whom they were originally intended. We cannot say much in favour of the dialogue on Grammar, its use is indeed pointed out, but Miss Murry herself is an example added to many, which prove the necessity of having an able master, who has had a liberal education, to teach this branch of science to young ladies; the vanity and self-sufficiency of governesses and female teachers too frequently prevents this in boarding schools for young ladies, yet we could instance a few of the first repute in and near London, where the best masters are engaged. Our young preceptress will perhaps think it expedient to suffer the copy for a second edition to pass through the hands of some judicious editor, for as her plan is laudable, it should be as correct as possible.

XLIV. *The Travels of Hildebrand Bowman, Esq; into Carnovirria, Taupiniera, Olfetaria, and Auditante in New Zealand; in the island of Bonbommica, and in the powerful Kingdom of Luxo-volupto on the great Southern Continent, written by himself.* 8vo. 6s. Cadell.

The witty author of these travels would have his readers believe that he was one of the crew of the Adventure's cutter, who were left on shore in Queen Charlotte's Sound, on the fatal 17th of December, 1773, when the rest were murdered and eat by the savages, and he escaped being in the woods a-shooting. But his true history is, that he is an anonymous droll, who has taken it

in his head to write his supposed adventures on the plan of Swift's Gulliver, in order to burlesque the modern histories of the discoveries in the South Seas; and he dedicates his travels ironically to Mess. Banks and Solander. He has followed Hawkesworth, Cooke, Forster, and his other originals very close. He must certainly entertain an idea that many facts in their narratives are exaggerated, and on the whole, that the new discoveries have not been adequate in point of national utility—to the time and expences bestowed on them, or he would not have taken so much pains to expose them to ridicule. His account of the kingdom of Bonbommica which is a compliment to Russia, and his excellent satire on the prevailing taste and manners of our own country under the title of Luxo-volupto are animated and by far the best part of the work, which upon the whole affords no small entertainment.

#### LIST of NEW PUBLICATIONS

*in the Months of July and August;*

*Besides those reviewed.*

#### POLITICAL.

**A**N Address to the Rulers of the State in which the real interest of Great Britain, in regard to America and her natural Enemies, is freely canvassed. 2s. Bew.

Letters in Answer to Dr. Price's two Pamphlets on Civil Liberty, &c. By John Stevenson, 1s. 6d. Burnett.

Republican Letters, an Essay. 2s. 6d. Davies.

Speculum Britannicum; or, A View of the Miseries brought upon Great Britain by intestine Divisions. By an Englishman. 3s. 6d. Robinson.

The Voice of the Minority, an address to an unpopular Minister, on an impolitic War. 1s. Fielding and Walker.

#### A R T S.

Mineralogia Cornubiensis; or, A general Treatise on Mines and Mining, Mineralogical &c. with Plates. By W. Pryce, Folio. 1l. 11s. 6d. B. White.

#### MEDICAL.

Medical and philosophical Commentaries by a Society of Physicians at Edinburgh. No. XIX. 1s. 6d. Murray.

An attempt to restore the Primitive Constitution of Mankind, and to increase conjugal Procreation; with Observations on the Gout, &c. By W. Renwick, Surgeon. 1s. Bladon.

Anatomical Dialogues; or, A Breviary of Anatomy, with Plates. 5s. Robinson.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Miscellanies in Prose and Verse, by Thomas Chatterton, the supposed Author of the

Poems published under the Names of Rowley, Canning, &c. 2s. 6d. Fielding and Walker.



1778. Sixteen Characters written by the late Earl of Chesterfield, contrasted with Characters of the same great Personages by other respectable Writers, 4to. 3s. 6d. Dilly.

Thoughts on Taxes, with a Proposal for exchanging them voluntarily for Land of the same value; by a Clergyman, 1s. Flexney.

The new Prose Bath Guide. Dodsley.

The English Letter Writer, by the Rev. Mr. Brown, 2s. Hogg.

## NOVELS.

The Example; or, The History of Lucy Cleveland, in a series of Letters by a Lady, Fielding and Walker.

## POETRY.

A poetical, supplicating, modest and affecting Epistle to those Literary Colossus's Reviewers, 6d. Baldwin.

The Devil's Wedding, a Poem, 1s. 6d. London.

Bonduca, a Tragedy, altered from Beaumont and Fletcher. 1s. Cadell.

The Court of Adultery, a Vision, 2s. Smith.

An Ode to the warlike Genius of Great-Britain. 2s. Bew.

Gray's-Inn Gardens, a Satire, by a Lady. 1s. Bew.

An Elegy on the Death of Samuel Foote, Esq. 1s. 6d. Kearsley.

## RELIGIOUS.

A short Enquiry into the Scripture Account of the Use and intent of the Death of Christ. 1s. Longman.

A Sermon preached, May 28, at the Visitation of the Bishop of London, at Thaxted Church, Essex. By John Law, D. D. 1s. Payne.

Two Sermons preached at Harwich, June 21. By W. Jones, B. A. 1s. Rivington.

## POETICAL ESSAYS.

## ON SOLITUDE.

By a Lady.

ALL Solitude! all hail ye peaceful shades!

From the busy world secure I'll sit;  
Whence, its folly, hurry and parade  
Leave for you, without the least regret.

How hush'd, how calm, here awful silence dwells!

Sound is heard, save where a whisp'ring breeze  
Says on the leaves, or mournful Philomels,  
Pensive accents, warble thro' the trees.

Whence proceeds th' involuntary tear!  
Why, with sudden sadness, sinks my heart?

Hence this dejection, this unusual care,  
Which equal pain and pleasure does impart?

Ever mild philosophy draw near,  
And spread thy gentle influence o'er my breast.  
Every passion, dissipate each fear,  
And lull the tumults of my soul to rest.

Thou' banished on some desert coast,  
Friends forsaken, of the world forgot,  
Every wish by adverse fate was cross'd,  
May'st thou behold the monarch's lot.

Taught by thee th' enlighten'd mind  
Will soar  
To distant worlds, and sense of endless bliss;  
And the reach of fate or fortune's power,  
In itself find perfect happiness.

To Miss ———.

I.

AN you, my fair, indulge a thought,  
That I shall e'er inconstant prove;  
That soft bosom harbour aught  
Doubts my ardent virtuous love?

AND. MAG. Aug. 1778.

II.

O could you, Clara, view my heart,  
And read the secrets of my breast;  
Your name engrav'd on ev'ry part,  
Would show your sov'reign pow'r confess'd.

III.

Cease, cruel charmer, to destroy  
My peace with these ill-grounded fears;  
While blest with thee, my only joy,  
No other heart is worth my cares.

IV.

Then, lovely Clara, deign to smile  
On him who lives to you alone:  
May love the tedious hours beguile  
Nor e'er suspicion's rack be known.

EUGENIE.

## PROLOGUE TO BONDUCA.

Written by David Garrick, Esq.

TO modern Britons let the old appear  
This night, to rouse 'em for this anxious year:

To raise that spirit, which of yore when rais'd,  
Made even Romans tremble while they prais'd:

To rouse that spirit, which thro' every age  
Has wak'd the lyre, and warm'd th' historian's page:

That dauntless spirit, which on Cressy's plain  
Rush'd from the heart, thro' every British vein:

Nerv'd ev'ry arm the numerous host to dare,  
Whilst Edward's valour shone the guiding star,

Whose beams dispers'd the darkness of despair.  
Whate'er the craft or number of the foes,  
Ever from danger Britain's glory rose;  
To the mind's-eye let the sixth Harry rise,  
And in that vision, boasting France despise;

3 C

Then



Then turn to later deeds your fires have wrought, [fought!  
 When Anna rul'd, and mighty Marlborough  
 Shall Chatham die, and be forgot?—Oh!  
 no: [flow;  
 Warm from its source, let grateful sorrow  
 His matchless ardour stir'd, each fear-struck  
 mind, (and pin'd;  
 His genius soar'd, when Britons droop'd  
 Whilst each State Atlas, sunk beneath the  
 load, [glow'd:  
 His heart unhook, with patriot virtue  
 Like Hercules, he freed 'em from the weight,  
 And on his shoulders fix'd the tottering state!  
 His strength the monsters of the land defy'd,  
 To raise his country's glory was his pride,  
 And for her service, as he liv'd, he dy'd!

Oh! for his pow'rs, those feelings to impart,  
 Which rous'd to action every drooping heart  
 Now, while the angry trumpet sounds alarms  
 And all the nation cries, to arms! to arms!  
 Then would his native strength each Briton  
 know,  
 And scorn the threats of an invading foe:  
 Hatching and feeding every civil bro  
 France looks with envy on our happy soil;  
 When mischief's on the wing, she cries fo  
 war,  
 Insults distress, and braves her conqueror!  
 But Shakespear sung,—and well this land  
 he knew, [us rue,  
 Oh! hear his voice,—that nought shall make  
 If England to itself do rest but true!

## THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

L O N D O N.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5.

On Wednesday Lord Sandwich waited on his majesty with commissions drawn up by Dr. Marriot, the advocate general, and Dr. Harris, of the court of Admiralty, in Doctor's Commons, for issuing letters of marque and reprisal against the ships and vessels of the French king, which were signed by his majesty in council, and afterwards consigned to his lordship and the lords of the admiralty for issuing the same.

SATURDAY 8.

Letters from Barbadoes, by the Thynne Packet-boat, mention, that their crop of sugar this season is much more plentiful than it has been since the dreadful fire that happened about nine years ago.

WEDNESDAY 19.

A general survey has been made of all the fortresses in the Highlands of Scotland, under the inspection of the king's engineers and draughtsmen, who last week made a report of their state to the Ordnance Board.

TUESDAY 25.

Yesterday morning about seven o'clock, by virtue of a warrant signed by Earl Mansfield, four Custom-House officers, assisted by about 60 soldiers, entered the King's Bench prison, in search of run goods, when they found about 30 bags of old damaged teas, which they carried off. They also found a parcel of mould candles, which they also seized, with the moulds, weights, and scales, &c. seventeen coaches were in waiting, as the officers expected to find many more goods; but some persons having gained intelligence of their coming, had got off the best part of the teas, &c.

From the LONDON GAZETTE  
 EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 2, 1778.

CAPTAIN Faulknor, of his majesty's ship the Victory, arrived at this office

yesterday in the afternoon, with a letter from the Honourable Augustus Keppel, admiral the blue, and commander in chief of his majesty's ships employed to the westward, Mr. Stephens, of which the following is copy:

S I R, *Victory, at Sea, July 30, 1778.*

MY letters of the 23d and 24th inst. by the Peggy and Union Cutters, acquaint you for their lordships information, that I was in pursuit, with the king's fleet under my command, of a numerous fleet of French ships of war.

From that time till the 27th, the wind was constantly in the S. W. and N. W. quarters, sometimes blowing strong, and the French fleet always to windward going off, I made use of every method to close in with them, that was possible, keeping the king's ships at the same time collected, as much as the nature of a pursuit would admit of, and when it became necessary from the cautious manner the French proceeded in, and the disposition that appeared in them to allow of bringing the king's ships close up to a regular engagement. This left but little chance of getting in with them, that I seized the opportunity that offered, on the morning of the 27th, by the wind's assisting of the van of the king's fleet under my command, leading up with, and closing with, their center and rear.

The French began firing upon the most of Vice Admiral Sir Robert Harcourt's division, and the ships with them, and led up; which cannonade the leading ships and the vice admiral soon returned, and every ship as they could close up: the French had occasioned their being extended, and the ships were all soon in battle.

The fleets, being upon different points, passed each other very close: the French seemed to be the disabled, and the king's ships in their masts and sails, in which they so far succeeded as to prevent the ships of my fleet being able to follow them when I wore to stand after the French



1778.

this obliged me to wear again to join those ships, and thereby allowed of the French forming their fleet again, and range it in a line to leeward of the king's fleet towards the close of the day; which I did not discourage, but allowed of their doing it without firing upon them, thinking they meant handsomely to try their force with us the next morning; but they had been so beaten in the day, that they took the advantage of the night to go off.

The wind and weather being such that they could reach their own shores before there was any chance of the king's fleet getting up with them, in the state the ships were in, in their masts, yards, and sails, left me no choice of what was proper and adviseable to do.

The spirited conduct of Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Harland, Vice Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser, and the captains of the fleet, supported by their officers and men, deserves much commendation.

A list of the killed and wounded is herewith inclosed.

I send Capt. Faulknor, Captain of the Victory, with this account to their Lordships, and am, Sir, your most obedient,

And very humble servant,

A. KEPPEL.

Philip Stephens, Esq.

Secretary of the Admiralty.

List of men killed and wounded, in the action with the French fleet, the 27th of July, 1778.

Ships.	kill.	w.	Ships.	kill.	w.
Monarch	2	9	Pr. George	5	15
Exeter	4	6	Vengeance	4	17
Queen	1	2	Worcester	3	8
Shrewsbury	3	6	Elizabeth	—	7
Berwick	10	11	Defiance	8	15
Stirl. Castle	2	11	Robust	5	17
Courageux	6	13	Formidable	16	49
Thunderer	2	5	Ocean	2	18
Vigilant	2	3	America	1	17
Sandwich	2	3	Terrible	9	21
Valiant	6	26	Egmont	12	19
Victory	11	24	Ramillies	12	16
Foudroyant	5	18			

133 373

Officers wounded.

Lieutenant Nicholas Clifford, 2d of the Formidable.

Lieutenant William Samwell, 3d of the Shrewsbury.

Lieutenant John M'Donald, of the Marines — Prince George.

Surgeon of the Elizabeth. A. KEPPEL.

LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Whitehall, August 24, 1778.

THE following letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, to Lord George Germain, one of his majesty's principal Secretaries of State,

was received on Saturday night by Colonel Patterson, who arrived in the Grantham Packet from New-York.

MY LORD, New York, July 5, 1778.

I Have the honour to inform your lordship, that, pursuant to his majesty's instructions, I evacuated Philadelphia on the 18th of June, at three o'clock in the morning, and proceeded to Gloucester-Point, without being followed by the enemy. Every thing from thence passed in safety across the Delaware, through the excellent disposition made by the admiral to secure our passage; the army marched at ten o'clock, and reached Haddonfield the same day. A strong corps of the enemy having, upon our approach, abandoned the difficult pass of Mount Holly, the army proceeded without any interruption from them, excepting what was occasioned by their having destroyed every bridge on our road, as the country is much intersected with marshy rivulets, the obstructions we met with were frequent, and the excessive heat of the season rendered the labour of repairing the bridges severely felt.

The advanced parties of our light troops arriving unexpectedly at Crosswicks on the 23d, after a trifling skirmish, prevented the enemy from destroying the bridge over a large creek at that village, and the army passed it the next morning. One column under the command of his Excellency Lieutenant-General Knyphausen, halted near Amely's Town; and as the provision train and heavy artillery were stationed in that division, the other column, under Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, took a position at Allen's Town, which covered the other encampment.

Thus far, my lord, my march pointed equally towards the Hudson's river and Staten Island by the Rariton. I was now at the juncture when it was necessary to decide ultimately what course to pursue. Incumbered as I was by an enormous provision train, &c. to which impediment the probability of obstructions and length of my march obliged me to submit, I was led to wish for a route less liable to obstacles than those above-mentioned.

I had received intelligence that Generals Washington and Lee had passed the Delaware with their army, had assembled a numerous militia from all the neighbouring provinces, and that Gates, with an army from the northward, was advancing to join them on the Rariton. As I could not hope that after having always hitherto so studiously avoided a general action, General Washington would now give into it against every dictate of policy; I could only suppose that his views were directed against my baggage, &c. in which part I was indeed vulnerable. This circumstance alone would have tempted me to avoid the difficult passage of the Rari-



Then turn to later deeds your fires have wrought,  
 When Anna rul'd, and mighty Marlborough  
 Shall Chatham die, and be forgot?—Oh!  
 no: [flow;  
 Warm from its source, let grateful sorrow  
 His matchless ardour stir'd, each fear-struck  
 mind, (and pin'd;  
 His genius soar'd, when Britons droop'd  
 Whilst each State Atlas, sunk beneath the  
 load, [glow'd:  
 His heart unshook, with patriot virtue  
 Like Hercules, he freed 'em from the weight,  
 And on his shoulders fix'd the tottering state!  
 His strength the monsters of the land defy'd,  
 To raise his country's glory was his pride,  
 And for her service, as he liv'd, he dy'd!

Oh! for his pow'rs, those feelings to impart,  
 Which rous'd to action every drooping heart  
 Now, while the angry trumpet sounds alarm  
 And all the nation cries, to arms! to arms!  
 Then would his native strength each Briton  
 know,  
 And scorn the threats of an invading foe:  
 Hatching and feeding every civil broil  
 France looks with envy on our happy soil;  
 When mischief's on the wing, she cries for  
 war,  
 Insults distress, and braves her conqueror!  
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S I R, *Victory, at Sea, July 30, 1778.*

MY letters of the 23d and 24th inst. by the Peggy and Union Cutters, acquaint you for their lordships information, that I was in pursuit, with the king's fleet under my command, of a numerous fleet of French ships of war.

From that time till the 27th, the wind was constantly in the S. W. and N. W. quarters, sometimes blowing strong, and the French fleet always to windward going off, I made use of every method to close in with them, that was possible, keeping the king's ships at the same time collected, as much as the nature of a pursuit would admit of, and when it became necessary from the cautious manner the French proceeded in, and the disposition that appeared in them to allow of bringing the king's ships close up to a regular engagement. This left but little chance of getting in with them, than seizing the opportunity that offered, on the morning of the 27th, by the wind's shifting of the van of the king's fleet under my command, leading up with, and closing with, their center and rear.

The French began firing upon the most of Vice Admiral Sir Robert Harcourt's division, and the ships with them, as they led up; which cannonade the leading ships and the vice admiral soon returned, every ship as they could close up: the French had occasioned their being extended, and the ships theless they were all soon in battle.

The fleets, being upon different points, passed each other very close: the French seemed to be the disabled, and the king's ships in their masts and sails, in they so far succeeded as to prevent the ships of my fleet being able to follow them when I wore to stand after the French.



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this obliged me to wear again to join those ships, and thereby allowed of the French forming their fleet again, and range it in a line to leeward of the king's fleet towards the close of the day; which I did not discourage, but allowed of their doing it without firing upon them, thinking they meant handsomely to try their force with us the next morning; but they had been so beaten in the day, that they took the advantage of the night to go off.

The wind and weather being such that they could reach their own shores before there was any chance of the king's fleet getting up with them, in the state the ships were in, in their masts, yards, and sails, left me no choice of what was proper and adviseable to do.

The spirited conduct of Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Harland, Vice Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser, and the captains of the fleet, supported by their officers and men, deserves much commendation.

A list of the killed and wounded is herewith inclosed.

I send Capt. Faulknor, Captain of the Victory, with this account to their Lordships, and am, Sir, your most obedient,

And very humble servant,

A. KEPPEL.

Philip Stephens, Esq.

Secretary of the Admiralty.

List of men killed and wounded, in the action with the French fleet, the 27th of July, 1778.

Ships.	kill.	w.	Ships.	kill.	w.
Monarch	2	9	Pr. George	5	15
Exeter	4	6	Vengeance	4	17
Queen	1	2	Worcester	3	8
Shrewsbury	3	6	Elizabeth	—	7
Berwick	10	11	Defiance	8	15
Stirl. Castle	2	11	Robust	5	17
Courageux	6	13	Formidable	16	49
Thunderer	2	5	Ocean	2	18
Vigilant	2	3	America	1	17
Sandwich	2	3	Terrible	9	21
Valiant	6	26	Egmont	12	19
Victory	11	24	Ramillicy	12	16
Foudroyant	5	18			

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Officers wounded.

Lieutenant Nicholas Clifford, 2d of the Formidable.

Lieutenant William Samwell, 3d of the Shrewsbury.

Lieutenant John McDonald, of the Marines — Prince George.

Surgeon of the Elizabeth. A. KEPPEL.

LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Whitehall, August 24, 1778.

THE following letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, to Lord George Germain, one of his majesty's principal Secretaries of State,

was received on Saturday night by Colonel Patterson, who arrived in the Grantham Packet from New-York.

MY LORD, *New York, July 5, 1778.*

I Have the honour to inform your lordship, that, pursuant to his majesty's instructions, I evacuated Philadelphia on the 18th of June, at three o'clock in the morning, and proceeded to Gloucester-Point, without being followed by the enemy. Every thing from thence passed in safety across the Delaware, through the excellent disposition made by the admiral to secure our passage; the army marched at ten o'clock, and reached Hadonfield the same day. A strong corps of the enemy having, upon our approach, abandoned the difficult pass of Mount Holly, the army proceeded without any interruption from them, excepting what was occasioned by their having destroyed every bridge on our road, as the country is much intersected with marshy rivulets, the obstructions we met with were frequent, and the excessive heat of the season rendered the labour of repairing the bridges severely felt.

The advanced parties of our light troops arriving unexpectedly at Crosswicks on the 23d, after a trifling skirmish, prevented the enemy from destroying the bridge over a large creek at that village, and the army passed it the next morning. One column under the command of his Excellency Lieutenant-General Knyphausen, halted near Amely's Town; and as the provision train and heavy artillery were stationed in that division, the other column, under Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, took a position at Allen's Town, which covered the other encampment.

Thus far, my lord, my march pointed equally towards the Hudson's river and Staten Island by the Rariton. I was now at the juncture when it was necessary to decide ultimately what course to pursue. Incumbered as I was by an enormous provision train, &c. to which impediment the probability of obstructions and length of my march obliged me to submit, I was led to wish for a route less liable to obstacles than those above-mentioned.

I had received intelligence that Generals Washington and Lee had passed the Delaware with their army, had assembled a numerous militia from all the neighbouring provinces, and that Gates, with an army from the northward, was advancing to join them on the Rariton. As I could not hope that after having always hitherto so studiously avoided a general action, General Washington would now give into it against every dictate of policy; I could only suppose that his views were directed against my baggage, &c. in which part I was indeed vulnerable. This circumstance alone would have tempted me to avoid the difficult passage of the Rariton.



ton; but when I reflected that from Sandy-Hook I should be able, with more expedition, to carry his majesty's further orders into execution, I did not hesitate to order the army into the road which leads through Freehold to the Navesink. The approach of the enemy's army being indicated by the frequent appearance of their light troops on our rear, I requested his Excellency Lieutenant-General Knyphausen to take the baggage of the whole army under the charge of his division. Under the head of baggage was comprised not only all the wheel-carriages of every department, but also the bāt horses; a train which, as the country admitted but of one route for carriages, extended near twelve miles. The indispensable necessity I was under of securing these is obvious; and the difficulty of doing it, in a most woody country, against an army far superior in numbers, will, I trust, be no less so.

I desired Lieutenant-General Knyphausen to move at day-break on the 28th; and, that I might not press upon him in the first part of the march, in which we had but one route, I did not follow with the other division till near eight o'clock. Soon after I had marched, reconnoitring parties of the enemy appeared on our left flank. The Queen's Rangers fell in with and dispersed some detachments among the woods in the same quarter. Our rear guard having descended from the heights above Freehold, into a plain near three miles in length, and about one mile in breadth, several columns of the enemy appeared likewise descending into the plain, and about ten o'clock they began to cannonade our rear. Intelligence was at this instant brought me that the enemy were discovered marching in force on both our flanks. I was convinced that our baggage was their object; but it being at this juncture engaged in defiles, which continued for some miles, no means occurred of parrying the blow, but attacking the corps which harraßed our rear, and pressing it so hard as to oblige the detachments to return from our flanks to its assistance.

I had good information that General Washington was up with his whole army, estimated at about 20,000; but as I knew there were two defiles between him and the corps at which I meant to strike, I judged that he could not have passed them with a greater force than what Lord Cornwallis's division was well able to engage; and had I even met his whole army in the passage of those defiles, I had little to apprehend, but his situation might have been critical.

The enemy's cavalry, commanded it is said by M. La Fayette, having approached within our reach, they were charged with great spirit by the Queen's Light Dragoons. They did not wait the shock, but fell back in confusion upon their own infantry.

Thinking it possible that the event might draw to a general action, I sent for a brigade of British, and the 17th Light Dragoons, from Lieut. Gen. Knyphausen's division; and having directed them on their march to take a position effectually covering our right flank, of which I was most jealous, I made a disposition of attack in the plain; but before I could advance, the enemy fell back, and took a strong position on the heights above Freehold Court House. The heat of the weather was intense, and our men already suffered severely from fatigue; but our circumstances obliged us to make a vigorous exertion. The British grenadiers, with their left to the village of Freehold, and the guards on the right of the grenadiers began the attack with such spirit that the enemy gave way immediately. The second line of the enemy stood the attack with greater obstinacy, but were likewise completely routed. They then took a third position, with a marshy hollow in front, over which it would have been scarcely possible to have attacked them. However part of the second line made a movement to the front, occupied some ground on the enemy's left flank, and the light infantry and Queen's Rangers turned their left.

By this time our men were so overpowered with fatigue that I could press the affair no further, especially as I was confident the end was gained for which the attack had been made.

I ordered the light infantry to rejoin me; but a strong detachment of the enemy having possessed themselves of a post which would have annoyed them in their retreat, the 7th regiment made a movement towards the enemy, which, with a similar one made by the first grenadiers, immediately dispersed them.

I took the position from whence the enemy had been first driven after they had quit the plain, and having reposed the troops till ten at night, to avoid the excessive heat in the day, I took advantage of the moonlight to rejoin Lieutenant-General Knyphausen, who had advanced to Nut Swamp, near Middletown.

Our baggage had been attempted by some of the enemy's light troops, who were repulsed by the good disposition made by Lieutenant-General Knyphausen and Major-General Grant, and the good countenance of the 40th regiment, whose piquets alone were attacked, and one troop of the 17th Light Dragoons. The two corps which had marched against it (being, as I have since learned, a brigade on each flank) were recalled, as had suspected, at the beginning of the action.

It would be sufficient honour to the troops barely to say, that they had forced a corps, as I am informed, of near 12,000 men from two strong positions; but it will, doubt not, be considered as doubly creditable



1778. When I mention, that they did it under such disadvantages of heat and fatigue, that a great part of those we lost fell dead as they advanced, without a wound. Fearing that my first order had miscarried, before I quitted this ground I sent a second, a brigade of infantry, the 1<sup>st</sup> Light Dragoons, and second battalion of light infantry, to meet me on the march, with which additional force, had General Washington shown himself the next day, I was determined to attack him; but there not being the least appearance of an enemy, I suspected he might have pushed a considerable corps to a strong position near Middletown; I therefore left the rear guard on its march, and detached Major-General Grant to take post there, which was effected on the 29th. The whole army marched to this position the next day, and then fell back to another, near Navasack, where I waited two days, in the hope that Mr. Washington might have been tempted to have advanced to the position near Middletown, which we had quitted; in which case I might have attacked him to advantage.

During this time the sick and wounded were embarked, and preparations made for sailing to Sandy Hook Island by a bridge, which by the extraordinary efforts of the nation was soon completed, and over which the whole army passed in about two hours time; the horses and cattle having been previously transported.

Your lordship will receive herewith a return of the killed, wounded, missing, &c. of his majesty's troops, on the 28th of last month. That of the enemy is supposed to have been more considerable, especially in the night.

The loss of Lieutenant-Colonel Monckton, who commanded the 2d battalion of grenadiers, is much to be lamented.

I am much indebted to Lord Cornwallis for his zealous services on every occasion; I found great support from the activity of Major-General Grey, Brigadier-Generals Andrew, Leslie, and Sir William Erskine.

I beg leave to refer your lordship for any particulars, which you may wish to be informed of, to Colonel Patterson, who has the honour of delivering these dispatches, and whose services in this country entitle him to every mark of your lordship's favour. I have the honour to be, &c.

H. CLINTON.

Return of the killed, wounded, missing, &c. of the troops under the command of General Henry Clinton, in an engagement with the rebel army, on the Heights of Freehold, County of Monmouth, New Jersey, the 28th of June, 1778.

**TOTAL BRITISH.**

Lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 56 rank and file killed; 3 serjeants, 45 rank and file died with fatigue; 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 7 captains, 5 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 137 rank and file wounded; 3 serjeants, 62 rank and file missing.

**TOTAL GERMAN.**  
1 rank and file killed; 11 rank and file died with fatigue; 11 rank and file, wounded.

**GENERAL TOTAL.**

1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 57 rank and file killed; 3 serjeants, 56 rank and file died with fatigue; 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 7 captains, 5 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 148 rank and file wounded; 3 serjeants, 62 rank and file missing.

H. CLINTON.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 24, 1778.

**CAPTAIN** Bull, of the Grantham packet-boat, arrived at this office on Saturday evening from New York, with letters from the Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Howe, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships in North America, to Mr. Stephens, dated the 6th and 11th of July, 1778, of which the following are extracts:

*Eagle, off Staten Island, July 6, 1778.*

On the 29th of last month I was joined on my passage to this port by the Grantham Packet, the commander of which was charged with your dispatches of the 3d of May. My best endeavours will be exerted to promote the benefit of the king's service at this conjuncture. I am getting (with the voluntary assistance of the transports men) the ships named in the margin\* ready for sea, with all expedition, to act in future, regarding the object of Vice Admiral Byron's appointment, as circumstances may require.

Rear-Admiral Gambier will remain here under orders to regulate the duties of the port, and to co-operate with the general in such measures as he may see proper to adopt in my absence, for the advantage of the king's service in this department.

*Eagle at Sandy-Hook, July 11, 1778.*

The day after the date of my letter of the 6th instant, sent by this conveyance, I received advice forwarded from the cruisers stationed to the southward, that the Toulon Squadron arrived on the coast of Virginia the 5th instant; appearing by its motions then, and upon the 6th, to be designed for Chesapeake-Bay. The French ships were however attended by the Maidstone on their course to the northward; and in the morning of the 8th they anchored at the entrance of the Delaware.

Instructions were dispatched for Vice-Admiral Byron, upon the first knowledge that the French Squadron was advanced to the Delaware. And I shall soon have the ships here in readiness to take advantage of any opportunity.

\* 1<sup>st</sup> Rate, *Eagle, Trident, St. Alban's, Somerset, Ardent, Nonfuch.* 4th. *Preston, Exmouth, Isis.* 5th. *Phoenix, Roebuck, Pearl, Venus, Richmond.* 6th. *Vigilant.*



opportunity favourable for the purpose of the Vice-Admiral's appointment; but I have not heard of his arrival on the American coast.

Receiving notice this morning that the French Squadron was advancing towards this port, I deferred closing my letter, to advise the Lords Commissioners that the Squadron, consisting of 15 sail, anchored this evening without the Hook, seeming to meditate an attack on this port. I have the satisfaction to think, if prosecuted, that it will not prove to the discredit of his Majesty's arms.

The Grantham packet attempts putting to sea with this dispatch through the Sound, by Rhode-Island, whilst the attention of the enemy may be engaged off this port.

### AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

*From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE of June 20, 1778.*

*In CONGRESS, June 11.*

**A** Letter of the 9th from General Washington, inclosing a letter of the 9th to him from General Sir Harry Clinton, informing him that the Earl of Carlisle, William Eden, and George Johnstone, three of the Commissioners for restoring peace between Great Britain and America, are arrived at Philadelphia, and requesting a passport for Doctor Ferguson, their Secretary, with a letter from them to Congress, and a copy of General Washington's letter, declining to grant a passport till the pleasure of Congress is known, was read.

Ordered, That the same be referred to a Committee of three.

*June 12.* The Committee to whom was referred the letter of the 9th from General Washington, with the papers inclosed, brought in a report, which was taken into consideration, and after debate.

Resolved, That the further consideration thereof be postponed.

*Saturday, June 13.* Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on the letter of the 9th from General Washington, with the papers inclosed.

During the debate, an express arrived with a letter of the 11th, from General Washington, which was read, and a packet in which it was inclosed, together with other papers, a letter signed "Carlisle, William Eden, G. Johnstone," dated "Philadelphia, June 9, 1778, and directed to his Excellency Henry Laurens, the President, and other Members of the Congress," which letter was read to the word, "insidious interposition of a power, which has from the first settlement of these Colonies been actuated with enmity to us both; and notwithstanding the pretended date or form of the French offers," inclusive; whereupon the reading was interrupted, and a motion was made not to proceed farther, because of the offensive lan-

guage against his Most Christian Majesty. Debates arising thereon.

Ordered, That the consideration of the motion be postponed, and Congress adjourned till ten o'clock on Monday, June 16.

Congress resumed the consideration of the motion respecting the letter from the Commissioners of the King of Great Britain which being postponed,

A motion was made, "That the letter from the Commissioners of the King of Great Britain lie on the table."

Passed in the negative.

On the motion, — Resolved,

"That the letter and the papers accompanying it, be read." Whereupon letter of the 9th, and one dated June, 1778, both signed "Carlisle, William Eden, George Johnstone," and a paper inclosed "Copy of the Commission for restoring peace, &c. to the Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, or his absence, Sir Henry Clinton, William Eden, and George Johnstone," were read and also three Acts of the British Parliament.—one, intituled, "An Act for repealing an Act passed in the 14th year of present Majesty's reign, intituled, An Act for the better regulating the government of the province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England;" the other two the same as Bills already published. The letters are as follow:—

*To His Excellency HENRY LAURENS, the President, and other Members of Congress.*

Gentlemen,

With an earnest desire to stop the effusion of blood, and the calamities of war, we communicate to you, with the least possible delay after our arrival in this city, a copy of the commission with which his Majesty has been pleased to honour us, and the acts of parliament on which it is founded; and at the same time that we assure you of our most earnest desire to re-establish the basis of equal freedom and mutual friendship, the tranquillity of this once happy empire, you will observe, that we are armed with power equal to the purpose, and that we are even unprecedented in the annals of history.

In the present state of our affairs, the frauds of subjects of mutual regret, and even an auspicious hope from the reflection that cordial reconciliation and union, have, in our own and other countries, succeeded to the contentions and divisions not less violent than those of our experience.

We wish not to recall subjects which are now no longer in controversy, and to serve to a proper time of discussion, but to express our hopes of mutual benefit, and the com-



of evils that may naturally contribute to determine your resolutions as well as their own, on this important occasion.

The acts of parliament which we transmit to you having passed with singular unanimity, will sufficiently evince the disposition of Great Britain, and show that the terms of agreement in contemplation with his Majesty and with Parliament, are such as come to every wish that North America, either in the hour of temperate deliberation, or of the utmost apprehension of danger to liberty, has expressed.

More effectually to demonstrate our good intentions, we think proper to declare even in this our first communication, that we are disposed to concur in every satisfactory and proper arrangement towards the following among other purposes.

"To consent to a cessation of hostilities by sea and land.

"To restore free intercourse, to revive mutual affection, and restore the common benefits of naturalization through the several parts of this empire.

"To extend every freedom to trade that our respective interests can require.

"To agree that no military force shall be kept up in the different states of North America, without the consent of the General Congress, or particular assemblies.

"To concur in measures calculated to discharge the debts of America, and raise the value and credit of the paper circulation.

"To perpetuate our union, by a reciprocal rotation of an agent or agents, from the different states, who shall have the privilege of a seat and voice in the Parliament of Great Britain, or, if sent from Britain, to have in that case, a seat and voice in the Assemblies of the different states to which they may be deputed respectively, in order to attend to the several interests of those by whom they are deputed.

"In short, to establish the power of the respective legislatures in each particular state, to settle its revenue, its civil and military establishment, and to exertise a perfect freedom of legislation and internal government, that the British states throughout North America, acting with us in peace and war, under our common sovereign, may have the irrevocable enjoyment of every privilege that is short of a total separation of interest, or consistent with that union of force, on which the safety of our common religion and liberties depends.

In our anxiety for preserving those sacred and essential interests, we cannot help giving notice of the insidious interposition of a power, which has from the first settlement of these Colonies been actuated with enmity to us both. And notwithstanding the pretended date, or present form, of the offers to America, yet it is notorious, that these were made in consequence

of the plans of accommodation previously concerted in Great Britain; and with a view to prevent our reconciliation, and to prolong this destructive war.

"But we trust that the inhabitants of North America, connected with us by the nearest ties of consanguinity, speaking the same language, interested in the preservation of similar institutions, remembering the former happy intercourse of good offices, and forgetting recent animosities, will shrink from the thought of becoming an accession of force to our late mutual enemy, and will prefer a firm, a free, and perpetual coalition with the parent state, to an insincere and unnatural foreign alliance.

"This dispatch will be delivered to you by Dr. Ferguson, the Secretary to his Majesty's Commission; and for further explanation and discussion of every subject of difference, we desire to meet with you either collectively, or by deputation, at New York, Philadelphia, York Town, or such other place as you may propose. We think it right, however, to apprise you, that his Majesty's instructions, as well as our own desire, to remove from the immediate seat of war, in the active operations of which we cannot take any part, may induce us speedily to remove to New York; but the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's land forces, who is joined with us in this Commission, will, if it should become eligible, either concur with us in a suspension of hostilities, or will furnish all necessary passports and safe conduct, to facilitate our meeting, and we shall of course expect the same of you.

"If after the time that may be necessary to consider of this communication, and transmit your answer, the horrors and devastations of war should continue, we call God and the world to witness, that the evils which must follow are not to be imputed to Great Britain; and we cannot, without the most real sorrow, anticipate the prospect of calamities which we feel the most ardent desire to prevent.

We are, with perfect respect,  
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient,  
And most humble servants,  
CARLISLE, W. EDEN, G. JOHNSTONE.  
To his Excellency HENRY LAURENS,  
President, and other Members of Congress.  
Gentlemen;

THE dispatch inclosed with this, was carried this morning to the nearest post of General Washington's army, by Dr. Ferguson, Secretary to his Majesty's Commission for restoring Peace, &c. but he not finding a passport, has returned to this place. In order to avoid every unnecessary delay, we now again send it by the ordinary conveyance of your military posts; as soon as the passport arrives, Dr. Ferguson shall wait upon you,



you, according to our first arrangement. We are, with perfect respect, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient,  
and most humble servants,

CARLISLE, W. EDEN, G. JOHNSTONE.

Ordered, That they be referred to a Committee of five.

*Eodem Die, P. M.*

The Committee to whom were referred the letter and papers from the Earl of Carlisle, &c. Commissioners from the King of Great Britain, reported the draft of a letter, which was read.

Resolved, That the consideration thereof be postponed till to-morrow.

June 17, 1778. Congress resumed the consideration of the draft of the letter, in answer to the letter and papers received from the Earl of Carlisle, &c. Commissioners from the King of Great Britain, which was unanimously agreed to, and is as follows:

*To their Excellencies the Right Hon. the Earl of CARLISLE, WILLIAM EDEN, and GEORGE JOHNSTONE, Esqrs. Commissioners from his Britannic Majesty at Philadelphia.*

"I HAVE received the letter from your excellencies of the 9th instant, with the enclosures, and laid them before Congress. Nothing but an earnest desire to spare the further effusion of human blood, could have induced them to read a paper, containing expressions so disrespectful to his Most Christian Majesty, the good and great ally of these States, or to consider propositions so derogatory to the honour of an independent nation.

"The Acts of the British Parliament, the Commission from your Sovereign, and your letter, suppose the people of these States to be subjects of the Crown of Great Britain, and are founded on an idea of dependence, which is utterly inadmissible.

"I am further directed to inform your excellencies, that Congress are inclined to

peace, notwithstanding the unjust claims from which this war originated, and the savage manner in which it hath been conducted; they will therefore be contented to enter upon a consideration of a treaty of peace and commerce, not inconsistent with treaties already subsisting, when the King of Great Britain shall demonstrate a sincere disposition for that purpose. The only solid proof of this disposition, will be an explicit acknowledgement of the Independence of these States, or the withdrawing his fleets and armies. I have the honour to be,

Your excellencies,

Most obedient and humble servant,

HENRY LAURENS, *President.*

*York Town, July 17, 1778.*

Resolved unanimously, That Congress approve of the conduct of General Washington, in refusing a passport to Dr. Ferguson.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

*In CONGRESS, June 17, 1778.*

WHEREAS many letters, addressed to individuals of these united States, have been lately received from England, through the conveyance of the enemy, and some of them which have been under the inspection of members of Congress, are found to contain ideas insidiously calculated to divide and exclude the good people of those States:

Resolved, That it be, and is hereby earnestly recommended to the legislative, and executive authorities of the several states, to exercise the utmost care and vigilance, and take the most effectual measures to put a stop to so dangerous and criminal a correspondence.

Resolved, That the commander in chief and the commander in each military department be, and he and they are hereby directed to carry the measures recommended in the above resolution into the most effectual execution.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

### T O CORRESPONDENTS.

*POETICAL Compliments to Addresses cannot be admitted.*

*The poetical attempt, the subject Night, cannot be inserted in any reasonable time, on account of prior engagements.*

*The Latin Verses will not suit our design.*

*The Essay on Gratitude is received and approved.*

*Cleon and Angelica; or, The Daughter claimed by two Mothers, will be in next.*

*The second part of Hymen is requested as soon as possible.*

*Nahamir, a Mahometan tale, is come to hand and will be in as opportunity offers.*

*Also Memoirs of Vanda, Queen of Poland; a subject for a serious opera.*

*A Ramble through the Peak of Derbysbire is in the hands of the Editor, to correct some little inaccuracies in the style.*

*H. Le Moine's last favour is under consideration.*

*The Lists of Marriages, &c. shall be carefully inserted next month.*